

Unarmed U.S. Reconnaissance Plane Shot Down Over North Vietnam...

SAIGON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—North Vietnamese gunners today shot down an unarmed U.S. reconnaissance plane 105 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), U.S. spokesmen reported.

The plane, an RF-4C Phantom, was shot down 42 miles south of the coastal city of Vinh, and the two crewmen on board "are presumed dead," the spokesmen said.

In the past, attacks on unarmed

American reconnaissance planes operating over North Vietnam since the end of the bombing have been followed by heavy U.S. air attacks on the anti-aircraft bases which attacked the plane.

The agreement by which the United States said it would halt air attacks against North Vietnam specified there be no attacks against reconnaissance aircraft.

Today's was the 11th U.S. air-

craft shot down over North Vietnam since round-the-clock bombing of that country ended Nov. 1, 1968, spokesmen said.

A U.S. command spokesman said pilots of "escorting fighter aircraft saw no parachutes" as the picture-taking jet plummeted to the ground.

The spokesmen did not say whether the escort planes returned to the North Vietnamese fire.

The flareup of the air war followed a resurgence of Communist activity in South Vietnam after a two-day lull. Communists killed nine Americans, six of them in a single booby-trap incident yesterday—the highest one-day death toll in a month, spokesmen said.

The six GIs were killed and four were wounded when their 2-1/2-ton truck hit a road mine outside Quang Ngai city, 320 miles northeast of Saigon. Another American was killed and six were wounded when guerrillas ambushed a 25th Infantry Division unit about 35 miles northeast of Saigon.

The casualty toll of 17 Americans for the day was the highest since the bombing halt. Four U.S. soldiers were killed and 27 wounded in a pair of firefights in the central highlands on Oct. 30.

Earlier yesterday, terrorists exploded a grenade in front of a downtown building in Saigon without causing casualties.

The U.S. command announced there were no American battle deaths Tuesday and Wednesday. It was the first time since the U.S. troop buildup began in 1965 that two days passed without American deaths.

...And Laird Warns Hanoi Of Resumption of Air Strikes

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird warned North Vietnam today that the United States stood ready to retaliate against any continued firing at American reconnaissance aircraft over North Vietnam.

Mr. Laird issued a barely veiled threat of resumed air strikes against offending air defense sites in the north a few hours after the American military command in Saigon announced that an RF-4 reconnaissance jet had been downed by enemy ground fire 42 miles south of Vinh in North Vietnam.

Last May, American fighter-bombers staged four large-scale strikes against air defense and related facilities in North Vietnam. It was explained at the time that the raids were in response to missile and anti-aircraft firing at American surveillance aircraft.

Addressing a meeting of the national council of community world affairs organizations at the Pentagon this afternoon, Mr. Laird raised the matter of the downed aircraft.

"We remain ready," he declared, "to take appropriate action in response to attacks on our unarmed aircraft."

Pentagon officials said that some reconnaissance planes had been fired at since the May raids, but that none had been shot down prior to today's incident.

Pentagon sources said they knew of no immediate plan to strike anti-aircraft batteries believed responsible for the latest shooting.

Mr. Laird recalled that there had been a recent rocket attack on Saigon and he said that such action, together with firing at reconnaissance planes over the north, or military incursions across the Demilitarized Zone separating the two Vietnams, were barred by the understanding under which the United States agreed to stop bombing North Vietnam.

His comments on the newest incident in Vietnam came during a question-and-answer period following a prepared speech.

While he was not asked directly about the downing of the plane, Mr. Laird brought up the subject himself.

3 Jurors Seated In Murder Trial Of Lt. Calley

FORT BENNING, Ga., Nov. 13 (UPI)—Three officers were seated today on the jury who will hear the murder trial of First Lt. William L. Calley Jr., charged with having murdered 103 Vietnamese civilians. At least two more must be chosen before the court-martial can begin.

The three officers—Col. Lamar A. Welch, Col. Clifford E. Ford, and Lt. Col. Robert A. Duvall—were approved for the jury by Col. Reid W. Kennedy, the trial judge, who rejected a defense challenge against them.

Col. Kennedy also approved the seating of Maj. Doyle L. Woodward, a military police officer, but the defense removed him by using its one peremptory challenge, which does not require an explanation to the judge.

The prosecution used its one peremptory challenge to remove Maj. Hugh D. Farmer, who had stated he was opposed to capital punishment.

There must be at least five and no more than ten officers on a court-martial panel. The first three jurors were selected from a nine-member panel.

U.S. Asks Russia for Talks On Meaning of Consular Pact

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The United States last night repeated its charges of violation of the consular agreement between Washington and Moscow.

The State Department summoned Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin to repeat its charges that the Soviet Union had violated the consular agreement between the two governments.

Acting Secretary of State John Irwin handed Mr. Dobrynin a formal note protesting the recent detention of three American officers, including two generals, who mistakenly landed in Soviet Armenia after their light plane was blown off course on a flight between two Turkish cities.

The United States charged, in its note, that the Soviet Union had violated the consular agreement between the two governments.

A large part of a 4,000-man South Vietnamese task force which joined Cambodian troops in a sweep 20 miles south of Phnom Penh was headed home today, a spokesman said. The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong eluded the sweeping force.

U.S. Air Force planes flew a large American pontoon bridge to Cambodia from Vietnam yesterday as an emergency replacement for a vital span knocked out by Communist frogmen Monday night, 25 miles north of Phnom Penh.

Destruction of the bridge blocked traffic between the capital and Kompong Cham, Cambodia's third-largest city. A Cambodian spokesman said the government hopes to have the road open by Sunday.

Nixon Sees Echeverria
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI)—President Nixon held informal, get-acquainted talks with President-elect Luis Echeverria of Mexico today.



WAR AS USUAL—Civilians walk along a road on their daily tasks as a column of Cambodian and South Vietnamese troops move forward on a joint operation to dislodge Communist forces some 17 miles south of Phnom Penh. It was the two armies' largest combined operation and the closest to the Cambodian capital in months.

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Trade Group From Russia Is in Peking

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The Soviet Union and Communist China took another apparent step toward improving their relations with the arrival in Peking yesterday of a Soviet delegation for trade talks.

Tass, the Soviet press agency, announced that the delegation, headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ivan T. Grishin, was welcomed at the Peking airport by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Li Tsan.

Trade between Moscow and Peking amounted to about \$2 billion in 1969, but in recent years has steadily dropped as political and military tensions developed. Total trade in 1969 was about \$55 million.

At the same time, in an evident gesture of goodwill to Peking, Tass distributed a commentary timed for the United Nations General Assembly debate on China, which called for the seating of the Peking regime and the expulsion of Nationalist China from the world body.

There had been no advance word of Mr. Grishin's delegation, but its arrival in Peking was regarded by Western diplomats here as a further sign of progress in the last year by Moscow and Peking in normalizing their relations, even though the two sides are still far apart on ideology.

The start of trade talks, presumably aimed at finding ways of reversing the downward trend of Chinese-Soviet trade in recent years, was one of the proposals broached by Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin in his one-day meeting in Peking with Premier Chou En-lai in September, 1969, according to Soviet sources.

Following that meeting, tensions decreased and no further border clashes have been reported. There were several in 1969.

The note suggested that early consultations should take place between the two governments to eliminate any ambiguities in the wording of the agreement or any differences which might exist between the Russian-language and the English-language versions.

This was the first serious protest the United States had made on violations of the agreement, which went into effect in July, 1969.

The consular pact, in addition to dealing with the treatment of each other's nationals, provided that Russia could establish a consulate in San Francisco and the United States could set one up in Leningrad.

The Russians already are well on their way in arrangements to open the San Francisco consulate, and the United States is understood to want to clear up any misconceptions about the terms of the consular agreement as quickly as possible.

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South Africa Is Rebuffed In UN Vote on Credential

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 13 (UPI)—The General Assembly today refused to accept the credentials of South Africa today after a dispute that profoundly divided UN delegations.

Assembly President Edward Hambro of Norway ruled earlier that approval of an African amendment on credentials would constitute an implicit warning to South Africa over its apartheid policies but would not have the effect of denying it participation in the UN.

African representatives have nevertheless made clear privately that this was merely the opening gun in a campaign of harassment designed to culminate in South Africa's expulsion or withdrawal from the UN.

Technically the African amendment did not reject South Africa's credentials; it merely made an exception of South Africa to the general resolution approving the credentials of other delegations.

The amendment was passed 60-42, with 12 abstentions after a heated debate in which more than 45 speakers took part. The entire credentials report was finally approved 71-2, with 45 abstentions.

It was a straight North-South and East-West vote. Most African and Asian nations and all Communist countries voted for the refusal to accept South African credentials. Most Latin American and Western countries opposed this move.

Some observers said it was a case of children coming home to roost after the Soviet repression of the

Hungarian revolt in 1956. United States and a number of other Western countries refused to accept the credentials of the Hungarian representative.

Guerrilla Gro Retains Haba Division Deni

BEIRUT, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine countered a power struggle yesterday by announcing that George Habbash had been named secretary-general of its committee.

The "has silenced all it attempted to spread false rumors within the front," said the group said.

A Beirut newspaper said that Mr. Habbash had ousted from the front's ship and that Laila Khatib had participated in two a kidnapping and the group's in-command, Wadie Haddad, taken control of the orga.

A PFLP spokesman denied the report at the time.

The statement said that Habbash's leadership was at a central committee that opened on Nov. 13, said that the group was "in a state of struggle and unity within the Palestinian movement."

NATO Changes Exercises After Russians Saw Plans

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has imposed tighter security precautions following its loss to the Russians of secret plans for a major strategic exercise, a spokesman said here today.

Arrangements for Operation Winter next March were changed because the plans, which were leaked to the Russians, had been hijacked to Jordan from Frankfurt last Sept. 6, fell into Russian hands, he said.

NATO also lost important documents on a Pan American jumbo jet hijacked to Cairo at the same time.

Since the hijackings, secret NATO documents have always been carried aboard military aircraft, the spokesman said.

Operation Winter was a major annual exercise designed to test the 15-nation alliance's mechanism for a flexible conventional and nuclear response to any Soviet attack on Western Europe, informed sources here said.

An official statement issued by NATO headquarters last night said: "Sufficient changes were made in the exercise to render the documents useless."

Other sources close to NATO said that in spite of the strict security measures, it was practicable in some cases to obtain the documents by riding with military air journeys of thousands of miles and thus commercial flight still occasionally was used.

According to some reports, the documents were destroyed in the plane's crash. An jumbo jet was destroyed in the desert. Russian intelligence officials at NATO said the documents were carried in a small, inflammable mailbag some may have escaped due to the tail of the plane.

An erroneous report quoted a NATO spokesman, saying the NATO document lost to the Russians about Pan American jet in Cairo.

Calabria Police Break Up Protest By 3,000 Youth

REGGIO CALABRIA, Ita 13 (AP)—Three thousand demonstrators fought police in a battle that shattered a long truce in this heavily southern city.

The police bombarded protesting youths with tear gas and there was no intervention outside since violent outbreaks were resumed in October.

High school students led their classes and marched streets to demand that become the capital of the region.

Demonstrators protest designation of the rival Catanzaro as capital were camped here for three days. Three persons died and 10 were injured in almost battles.

Boeing-747 Lifts Record 820,700

EDWARDS AIR FORCE, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP)—An version of Boeing's huge 747 jet claimed a world record today in lifting a load ten times heavier than the previous record made by the C-5A transport world's largest aircraft.

The 747B, packed with 820,700 pounds of one-way flight over the California 500,000 pounds consisted, and water; the other 320,000 was the jet's basic weight.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGIERE	14	57	Fair
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Fair
ANKARA	9	48	Fair
ATHENS	17	63	Clear
BEIRUT	23	73	Fair
BOMBAY	25	77	Clear
BRISBANE	9	48	Very
BUENOS AIRES	4	40	Fair
CAIRO	17	63	Fair
CASABLANCA	18	64	Clear
CHICAGO	6	43	Clear
COSTA MESA	10	50	Fair
DUBLIN	10	50	Fair
EDMONTON	7	45	Fair
HAARLEM	7	45	Fair
HONG KONG	25	77	Clear
KANSAS CITY	7	45	Fair
LAS VEGAS	15	59	Clear
LONDON	9	48	Fair
MADRID	10	50	Fair
MILAN	7	45	Fair
MOSCOW	1	34	Over
MUNICH	8	46	Fair
NEW YORK	4	40	Fair
NICE	13	55	Clear
OSLO	2	36	Over
PARIS	7	45	Fair
PHOENIX	10	50	Fair
ROME	17	63	Clear
SALT LAKE CITY	21	68	Clear
SEATTLE	23	73	Clear
SINGAPORE	25	77	Clear
SYDNEY	15	59	Clear
TOKYO	15	59	Clear
WASHINGTON	3	37	Fair
WATSON	15	59	Clear
YOKOHAMA	15	59	Clear



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First love is something you never forget.
One flight with us.
It's all we need; just one slim chance to show exactly what we mean by love.
The whisper of the sail gliding by.
The food, from western haute cuisine to stimulating, spicy curries.

The fascinating decor.
The extra care we take with everything.
The cherishing. The warmth.
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A Letter to His Parents, Then Suicide

Drugs Have Their Small Moments of Happiness, but for Each Moment Lies a Century of Sadness.

IST, Ill., Nov. 13 (AP).—his parents were out to Percy Patrick Pilon, 18, an account of his seven-year involvement with drugs. He killed himself with a gun.

Someone offers you drugs, are of a man than I was my no," he wrote. "I was my mistakes. I don't want to go through the hell it through and am still through.

ese friends of yours will stuff free, then start making pay for it. Then they harder stuff at discount, then boost the prices up they got you hooked. member, the same person friend who has grass



Percy Pilon

will also be able to push heroin to you and for what? To make money for himself while he destroys you. People who push are the ones who want to destroy you and if you give them the chance they will.

In a section addressed to his parents, Pat told them that drugs "clouded my thoughts of love, destroyed my ambitions and ruined my family life which meant so much to me before they arrived. I only wish I could have fulfilled some type of purpose while on earth. Drugs have their small moments of happiness, but for each moment lies a century of sadness never to be removed."

The youth shot himself last Saturday. The text of his letter was made public Thursday.

Pursed-Lip Pundits' new Denies Election Tactics are Rejected by U.S. Voters

By James M. Naughton

INGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT). resident Agnew, defending house tactics in this year's national campaign, said last at the American voters had d to "as positive a message as a political campaign the country."

He had "just one word" for the pundits who had described the election of the President, himself, a Republican candidate as a bitter, mean and negative conclusion that voters the White House appeal more cooperative Congress.

Agnew said, as the White House gained an al, if not numerical, mth Senate and House of tives, despite contrary by "various pursued-lip with 20-20 hindsight (who) turn over this cam-

Undersold Message

gh he admitted that Res suffered setbacks in the ship races, Mr. Agnew said the 1970 campaign "fell our hopes, I concede only undersold our message, for good message for America the right message for ments in the text of a epared for delivery at a ate banquet at which the National Committee Mr. Agnew for his cam-forts, were the latest at-y the administration to cast st favorable light on the results.

y, however, have been more post-election summation-rism viewpoint. There are ing signs of division within epublican party leadership the White House over the campaign tactics.

high administration official rivate that the campaign pened up the same sort of ing between conservatives erals that occurred after the ilitary incursion into Cam-last spring.

Regers C.B. Morton, of nd, the Republican national an, is known to believe that ry could have been more ul in the elections had the its campaign speeches, set White House, been less ran-One of Rep. Morton's aides, advance of last night's by the Vice-President that ed Mr. Agnew to "emerge butterfly from his lead by softening summation-rism viewpoint. There are ing signs of division within epublican party leadership the White House over the campaign tactics.

Backers Launch Proxmire Drive For President

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13 (UPI).—A citizens committee has added another name to the list of potential Democratic presidential candidates in 1972—that of Sen. William Proxmire.

Sen. Proxmire, who won re-election to a third term by a record margin last week, has been a frequent critic of military spending policies.

A group of campaign workers, headed by Milwaukee industrialist Richard D. Cudahy, has filed papers to organize as a Proxmire-for-president committee.

Mr. Cudahy said formation of the committee had not been discussed with the senator and he did not know what his reaction would be.

Sen. Proxmire said later in Washington he was "very flattered." However, he said, "I'm going to work on being a good senator. That's my intention. I have a big job and I will concentrate all of my attention on that job."

Jan. 25 Trial Date Set in Slaying of 5

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP).—John Linley Frazier, 24, pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges that he killed five persons at a hilltop mansion near Santa Cruz last month, after his lawyer got permission to switch the plea to insanity if he wished. A tentative Jan. 25 jury trial date was set.

Mr. Frazier, a long-haired former auto mechanic, entered the plea in Santa Cruz County Superior Court before Judge Charles P. Franch.

Clad in blue jail coveralls and sandals, Mr. Frazier was quiet and smiled slightly throughout the short hearing. Mr. Frazier is accused of the Oct. 19 killing of Dr. Victor M. Ohta, a wealthy ophthalmologist; his wife, Virginia; their two sons, Derrick and Teggart; and Dr. Ohta's secretary, Dorothy Cadwallader.

U.S. Aid to Peru

LIMA, Nov. 13 (AP).—The United States will lend Peru more than \$26 million as a first step in aiding reconstruction efforts in the area hit by the May 31 earthquake, Ambassador Taylor Belcher announced. The United States has also disclosed plans to rebuild ten quake-damaged towns in new locations.

State Interprets Hippie From Job

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 13 (UPI).—An opinion by the attorney general of Kansas has voided the election of hippie Phillip Hill as justice of the peace.

Hill, who says he supports himself by peddling drugs, was elected on Nov. 3. But the attorney general's ruling yesterday interpreted a 1968 law as saying that the office has been abolished in certain cities, including Lawrence.

Hill said he would take the matter to court. Hill polled 6,000 votes in a city which elected hard-line law-and-order candidates to other top offices.

Goodell Urges White House To Halt Purge of Liberals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI).—Wondering whether "the blood of Goodell has whetted the appetite" of President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew, Sen. Charles Goodell called on the White House yesterday to "back off this attempt to purge" liberal Republicans from the GOP.

The New York Republican, who was defeated for re-election after the White House snubbed his candidacy, said: "The administration needs the Percys, the Hatfields, the Javitses and the Coopers. They cannot govern without them. And the sooner they realize this the better."

Richmond-Dallas Hijacked to Cuba With 82 Aboard

MIAMI, Nov. 13 (UPI).—An Eastern Air Lines jet bound from Richmond, Va., to Dallas with 82 aboard was hijacked to Cuba today shortly after takeoff.

Capt. Thomas Mayberry set the DC-9 down at Jacksonville, Fla., for refueling before attempting the over-the-water part of the flight, then continued to Havana's Jose Mari Airport.

The aircraft touched down in Havana at 11:57 a.m. It was not known immediately when it would be allowed to return to Miami.

There was no immediate word on the number of hijackers or their identities.

Skyjacker Appeals Sentence in Rome

ROME, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Lawyers yesterday lodged a formal appeal on behalf of Raffaele Minichello, the 21-year-old U.S. Marine given a seven and a half year jail sentence here for hijacking an American jetliner across the Atlantic last year.

Minichello only faces four and a half years in jail if his appeal fails. Two years is cut from the sentence under a recent amnesty and he has already served a year in preventive detention. His lawyers said that at the appeal they will ask for the trial to be declared null and void because they were not allowed to call all the witnesses they wanted.

Citizenship Case Again in High Court

Issue Is Residency 5 Years Before 28

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP).—The Supreme Court wrestled yesterday with a law that strips citizenship from foreign-born persons with only one American parent if they fail to live in the United States for five years before they reach age 28.

In oral arguments, the court was told that with two million Americans living abroad—half of them servicemen and nearly 100,000 of them federal employees and their dependents—thousands of individuals have a heavy stake in the controversy.

The justices took the case under advisement for the second time. It was argued last term before Harry A. Blackmun Jr. joined the court but the eight men on the court then apparently couldn't reach a decision. A ruling now is expected in one to three months.

Although the high court held, five to four, in 1967 that citizenship can't be lost unless it is "voluntarily" renounced, Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold said the decision did not eliminate the power of Congress to place conditions on the granting of citizenship to persons like Aldo Mario Bellei.

Mr. Bellei, now 30, was born in Ancona, Italy, of an American mother and an Italian father who remained in Italy. The son visited relatives in the United States occasionally but never tried to comply with the five-year residency requirement.

A three-judge district court here ruled last year that Mr. Bellei was denied due process of law when his citizenship was deemed "second-class" and automatically forfeited. Seeking reversal in the Supreme Court, Mr. Griswold argued that the government didn't have to give Mr. Bellei citizenship in the first place and had the right to make sure of his allegiance.

Mr. Bellei's attorney, O. John Rogge, agreed with Mr. Griswold that Congress could set conditions on the granting of citizenship to foreign-born children whose allegiance is likely to be divided. But he said Congress had taken the opposite course, granting citizenship and later arbitrarily taking it away.

Justice Blackmun, possibly the swing vote, asked all the lawyers present to write a brief on the law if the court struck the present one down. The lawyers agreed that Congress could say that persons like Mr. Bellei could attain citizenship only by living here for five years, but they differed over whether Congress would rewrite the law.

If Congress chose to rewrite the law, said Mr. Griswold, a foreign-born person could suffer more handicaps than Mr. Bellei has suffered because he would enjoy none of the benefits of full citizenship during his early years.

New Newspaper Planned in U.S. For Next Fall

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The Morning News, a national daily newspaper planned for publication beginning here next October, will be revolutionary in its approach to the news and in its financial and technological bases, according to its founders.

Walter Pincus, now with the Senate subcommittee on communications, and Don Cliford, basically, the former in a Boston investment corporation, said yesterday that they had \$2.5 million to \$4 million in prospective backing from "investor bankers and venture capitalists" interested in their project.

The 16-page paper will be written by "experts" for readers of above-average intelligence, they said. Printed by offset press, the paper will be transmitted by facsimile to four to nine other cities, it was said.

Mr. Pincus, 37, who was an investigative reporter for The Washington Post, the Washington Star and Reporter magazine, said he wanted his staff to be composed not of mere reporters but of "authorities in their fields."

10 Wounded in Illinois Shootout

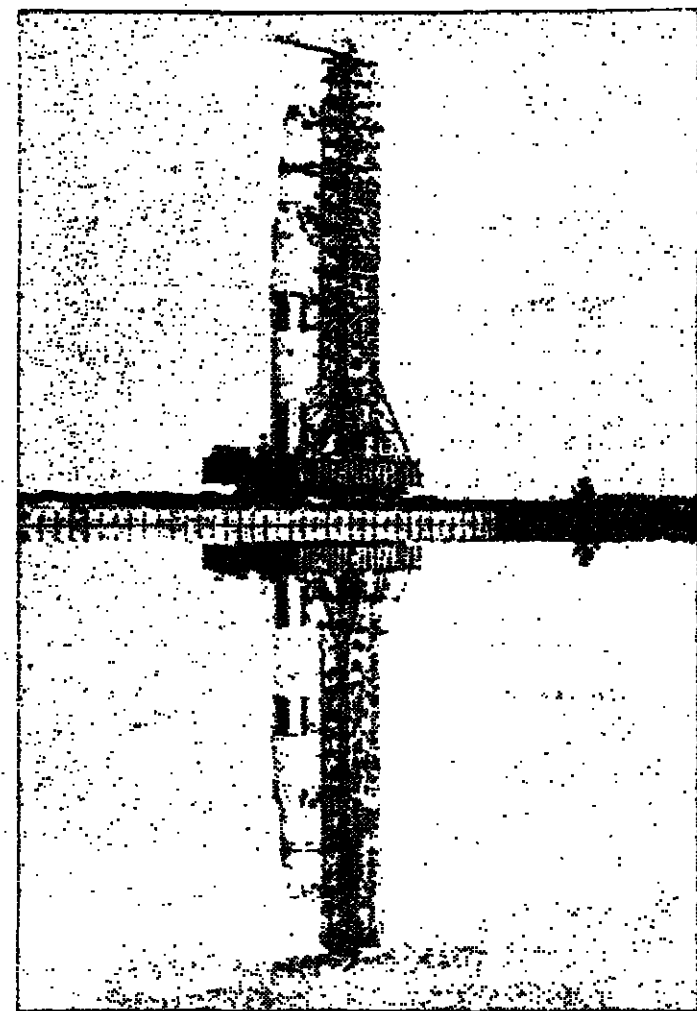
CARBONDALE, Ill., Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Six Negroes and four policemen were wounded in a series of shootings here yesterday which ended when police besieged a house and used tear gas to flush out snipers. At least nine persons were reported to have been arrested.

The shootings began on the Southern Illinois University campus when two university policemen stopped a truck for a traffic violation. A shot was fired as the truck sped away, wounding a policeman.

Shortly afterward, shots were fired at two police cars in the city's black ghetto. Police quickly surrounded a house from which some of the shots were fired. After exchanging fire with police for nearly three hours the black occupants of the house surrendered.

FREDDY PERFUMES

GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS
10 RUE AUJER, PARIS
APRIL 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21



COMING AND GOING—The strange double rocket and gantry system shown above is merely a reflection on Cape Kennedy's Banana River of the Apollo-14/Saturn-5 rocket vehicle making its way to a launch pad for the scheduled Jan. 31 liftoff on a trip to the moon.

IRS Reverses Its Tax Stand On Public-Interest Law Firms

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The Internal Revenue Service, under pressure from a wide coalition of conservation, consumer, protection and other interests, backed down yesterday and agreed to continue to grant tax-exempt status to organizations that bring law suits in the public interest.

Randolph W. Thrower, the commissioner of internal revenue, announced new guidelines under which tax-exemption would be granted to such organizations, which are sometimes called "public interest law firms."

Mr. Thrower said he knew of no organization currently possessing tax-exempt status that would be denied it under the guidelines. Basically, the new regulations permit litigation by tax-exempt organizations as long as it serves a broad public interest rather than a private one.

Issuance of the guidelines will also mean that the IRS will resume reviewing applications for new rulings conferring tax-exempt status on organizations that intend to engage in public-interest litigation. Issuance of new rulings had been suspended while the matter was under review by IRS.

Issuance of the guidelines climaxed intense controversy that followed an IRS announcement of Oct. 9 that it was suspending any new grants of exempt status and reviewing others. Hundreds of noted lawyers joined with conservationists, environmentalists, consumer advocates, Congress and some members of the Nixon administration to protest any change in the standards for tax-exemption.

Kennedy May Face Challenge From Byrd for Senate Whip

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy is approaching another possible crisis in his political career—this time over holding his job as assistant Democratic leader of the Senate.

When the new Congress convenes in January, it appears likely that Sen. Robert F. Byrd of West Virginia, a conservative Democrat, will challenge Sen. Kennedy for the No. 2 post in the Senate Democratic hierarchy.

Some Kennedy associates are fearful. If such a fight occurs, that the Massachusetts Democrat could lose the whip post that he wrested from the Southern Democrats in 1969. His victory then was regarded as a bold political coup that established Sen. Kennedy as a national political figure.

Sen. Kennedy has made no secret of his desire to keep the whip post, and, thus, retain his leadership standing in the Democratic party. In his letters of congratulations to elected Democratic senators, for example, he has made the point that he is looking forward to continuing as assistant to Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Democratic leader.

Sen. Byrd, who as secretary of the Democratic Conference holds the No. 3 spot, is keeping his counsel for the moment but significantly is not ruling out a challenge to Sen. Kennedy. Through a spokesman, Sen. Byrd took the position that it was premature to speculate on whether he would run for the whip post until after Congress completed its post-election session that begins next Monday.

The expectation among some of his Senate colleagues, however, is that Sen. Byrd, who is regarded as a shrewd nosecounter in the Senate, will make the race if he thinks he has a chance of winning. If he should win, Sen. Byrd would establish himself as heir apparent to Sen. Mansfield, who has just been elected to probably his final term in the Senate and who may step down as Democratic leader after the 1972 presidential election.

Sen. Kennedy's political strength has diminished since he ousted Sen. Russell B. Long of Louisiana as whip in 1969 by a 31-26 vote.

Now that he has renounced his presidential ambitions for 1972, Sen. Kennedy can no longer command the support that flows to a likely presidential candidate. Since the June, 1969, accident at Chappaquiddick, he has also lost some of the asset of being able to promise political support to Senate colleagues up for re-election.

In specific numerical terms, Sen. Kennedy has lost four supporters with the defeat in last week's elections of Sen. Albert Gore of Ten-

nessee and Sen. Joseph D. Tydings of Maryland, with the failure of Sen. Ralph Yarborough of Texas to win renomination and with the retirement of Sen. Stephen M. Young of Ohio.

These losses have been partly offset by the election of John V. Tunney in California and Adlai E. Stevenson 3d in Illinois, both of whom replaced Republican senators and who can be expected to vote for Sen. Kennedy as whip.

In addition, Sen. Kennedy probably can count on the vote of Hubert H. Humphrey, who is replacing Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota. In the 1969 Democratic caucus, Sen. McCarthy voted for Sen. Long as whip.

Sen. Humphrey, who served as Democratic whip from 1961 to 1965, when he became Vice-President, said in an interview that he was returning to the Senate "not aspiring" to be elected to a leadership post and ready to support Sen. Kennedy as whip. But when informed that a Kennedy-Byrd contest was impending, Sen. Humphrey tempered his commitment by laughingly observing: "Maybe they need a compromise candidate."

On the basis of past allegiances, therefore, Sen. Kennedy should be able to count on 30 votes, or more than enough to win in a new Senate of 54 Democrats. But Kennedy associates are concerned that there may be some defections among the pro-Kennedy ranks.

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Ulster Police Arrest Rubin At Press Meeting in Hideout

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Nov. 13 (AP).—Police arrested the American Yippie leader Jerry Rubin and a companion, Stew Albert, in an apartment in south Belfast today.

"This is an insult to the Irish people," the two men cried to reporters and cameramen as police hustled them off to headquarters in a squad car.

Another Rubin companion, Brian Flanagan, was not arrested.

Rubin was arrested after a press conference in a south Belfast apartment where he had been in hiding.

"If we are deported," Rubin told reporters, "England will pay."

The American militant was defying an order by the British Home Office, which has jurisdiction over Northern Ireland, to leave the United Kingdom. His seven-day visa to Britain expired at midnight yesterday.

"We do not recognize England's authority in Ireland," Rubin said.

"Here the authority is the Irish revolutionary movement."

"If we are arrested in Britain, there's going to be repercussions in the United States." He refused to say what those repercussions would be.

"If Bernadette Devlin [a civil rights leader in Northern Ireland], the Irish Republican Army or the people's democracy ask us to leave the country," Rubin, 31, said at his news conference, "that would be a difficult matter."

"But for the British government to ask us to leave is no good. They have no authority here."

Rubin said that he and his companions came to Northern Ireland to establish "clear ties" with the "sisters and brothers of the revolutionary Socialist movement in Ireland."

If deported, Rubin said, he would go to Sweden to visit American soldiers who have deserted and sought political asylum.

Calling Northern Ireland "Britain's Vietnam," he said:

"The reason why the visa was not renewed was because I believe that they want me out of the country because they do not like my political beliefs."

Police made no immediate statement, but said that the arrest was made at the request of the Home Office.

Heys, Chancellor

At Berkeley, Resigns

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 13 (AP).—Chancellor Roger W. Heys of the University of California at Berkeley resigned today after five years in one of higher education's most controversial-filled posts.

Dr. Heys, 52, gave no specific reason but said he will accept appointments as professor of psychology and education at the University of Michigan and a position in the Center for the Study of Higher Education there. Before he came to Berkeley he was professor and administrator at the University of Michigan for some 20 years.

He suffered a mild heart attack last July and spent three months recuperating.

Ford Accepts GM's Terms With UAW

No Strike, No Rise In '71 Prices Seen

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—

Ford expects to follow General Motors' settlement terms with the United Auto Workers "almost 100 percent," but it is not likely to cause an increase in the price of Ford's 1971 models, Henry Ford 2d said today.

"I would guess we would not change the price of 1971 cars," Mr. Ford told a news conference here.

He added, however, that "there is no question that the settlement is inflationary."

Mr. Ford said his company is ready to resume talks with the union immediately and does not expect the UAW to call a national strike of Ford plants.

In Detroit, the UAW set a Dec. 7 strike deadline at Ford if a new contract is not negotiated by that date.

Mr. Ford said total U.S. automobile sales for 1970 will now be "substantially less" than his earlier estimate of 9.2 million cars, but only because of the two-month GM strike.

"We don't think we gained any retail sales at all as a result of this strike," he said.

Turks Will Try 2 Who Hijacked Russian Airliner

ANKARA, Nov. 13 (UPI).—A

Lithuanian father and son who hijacked a Soviet airliner to Turkey last month will stand trial in the town where they landed, government officials said yesterday.

They said a panel court in Trabzon, on Turkey's Black Sea coast, will decide the fate of Branzskas Kerejevo, 48, and his 18-year-old son, Algebras.

They are charged with taking over a Soviet airliner on Oct. 15, shooting and killing a stewardess, and forcing the pilot to fly to Trabzon.

The Soviet Union has called for their extradition as political criminals. A Soviet dossier on the elder Kerejevo contends that he had been tried twice in Russia on charges of black marketing and abuse of authority.

Rostropovich, Touring in West, Silent on Letter

VIENNA, Nov. 13 (AP).—Soviet

cellist Mstislav Rostropovich was giving a concert in Austria yesterday while friends in Moscow circulated his letter strongly defending the Soviet Nobel Prize-winning novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

The concert of music by Johann Sebastian Bach was given in Bregenz, capital of Austria's westernmost province of Vorarlberg.

Both in Switzerland and on his arrival at Bregenz, the outspoken Soviet cellist declined to comment on the sensational letter distributed in Moscow in which he described Mr. Solzhenitsyn as a man who has "suffered for the right to write the truth."

Mr. Rostropovich said only that "the wording of the letter speaks for itself, and I have nothing to add to this."



"Battling Bessie" Braddock at a 1968 Labor meeting.

Associated Press.

'Battling Bessie' Braddock, Liverpool's Ex-Labor MP

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13 (UPI).—

Elizabeth Braddock, 71, the "battling Bessie" who represented Liverpool for the Labor party in the House of Commons for 25 years and was once escorted out of the chamber for calling her Tory opponent "a deliberate liar," died today.

With a voice as raucous as some of the fishwives whose families she represented in Liverpool's grimy dockland until this year's general election, the 200-pound Mrs. Braddock stormed into the Commons for her maiden speech in 1945 and said:

"Our people are living in flea-ridden, bug-ridden, rat-ridden, lousy hellholes. I will continue to agitate and kick up a row until we get rid of these evils."

Champion of Dockworkers

A champion of the dockworkers, Mrs. Braddock said once she remembered her mother calling to her when she went off to her first job at 15, "and don't come home until you join the union."

Elected to Liverpool's City Council at 30, she was tough and unimpressed. She once yelled at a Tory councilman: "I wish I had a machine gun on the lot of you," in a broad Lancashire accent that later was to grate furiously against the urbane Oxford and Cambridge tones of the House of Commons.

When she announced her retirement in 1969, then Prime Minister Harold Wilson said: "From her earliest days she has been a dogged fighter for the causes in which she so deeply believed, as uncompromising as a steamroller, but with a deep loyalty to her colleagues and those who were fighting with her."

Literally a giant of a woman (50-40-50), Mrs. Braddock campaigned fearlessly for the working class, once bringing a megaphone into the Commons to be heard. But she was no sort of touch for some of her slum dwelling constituents.

At the beginning of 1953, Mr. Donnelly became a representative of the United States Steel Corp. in Central and South America. He retired in January 1968. He had also held ambassadorships to Latin American countries.

Prof. Ernst Schramm

GOETTINGEN, Germany, Nov. 13 (AP).—West German historian Percy Ernst Schramm, 76, of Göttingen University, died last night.

The professor was a member of the Göttingen Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Medieval Studies and a knight of L'Ordre pour le Mérite.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP).—

An industrial smogstack is mysteriously capped to shut off the air-polluting emissions. Baffled police say "The Fox" did it.

A sewage pipe carrying sudsy contaminants from an Illinois factory into the once-beautiful Fox River is suddenly blocked by an elaborately constructed bulkhead. A handwritten note left at the scene reads: "The Fox."

An enraged citizen in the Chicago area has declared ecological warfare on polluters and has become a legend to Americans now nearly obsessed with the pollution of the country's natural beauty.

At a nearby college campus, the still unidentified "Fox" is hailed as an "ecological Che Guevara." Automobile bumper stickers there say, "Go Fox, Stop Pollution."

In an anonymous telephone interview with a newsmen last month, the mystery man said, "Nobody ever stuck up for that poor, mistreated stream (the Fox River), so I decided to do something in its name."

Although police are still searching for the elusive urban guerrilla, or guerrillas, the police are also somewhat on his side.

Police investigator Robert Killweiter, who has a thick file on the Fox's exploits, says, "The citizens around here sure do sympathize with him, and I sympathize too, as long as he doesn't break the law."

Mr. Killweiter pointed out that the culprit—who he thinks may be a professional carpenter—could be sentenced to a year in jail for criminal damage to property. The investigator said he gets mad about the pollution too, noting that the Fox River is now "pretty much lined up and down with industries."

Hardhats Aren't All Hawks— Tend to Be Doves, Study Finds

By Tom Paegel

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 13.—America's hardhats and blue-collar workers—contrary to widespread belief—tend to be dovish toward U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia, according to a recently completed study by a University of California political scientist.

This finding is the result of a survey of voting patterns in some cities which held referenda on the Vietnam war. It was made by Dr. Harlan Hahn, an associate professor of political science.

Dr. Hahn, 31, a graduate of Harvard University, said:

"It is a popular belief that the American working class is hawkish. But as a class, low-income Americans register the strongest disapproval of our involvement in the war."

He explained that the misunderstanding of lower-class attitudes toward the war developed in part, "because few people have bothered to study or inquire into their opinions."

Referenda Studies

In an attempt to resolve the misunderstanding, Dr. Hahn studied the results of referenda held in seven American cities between 1966 and 1968. They were San Francisco, Mill Valley and Berkeley Hills, Calif.; Cambridge and Lincoln, Mass.; Dearborn, Mich., and Madison, Wis.

In 1967, San Francisco voters rejected, by a 2-to-1 vote, a proposal calling for withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam.

In the Nov. 3 election this year, however, the same voters passed, 107,788 to 102,731, a stronger initiative calling for an "immediate cease-fire and immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam."

Coupled with conversations with some of the lower-income residents in the communities, the survey led Dr. Hahn to the finding that "these citizens don't usually participate in anti-war demonstrations."

Uneasy About Dissent

"They are generally uneasy about expressing attitudes which may be thought unconventional or unpatriotic."

"Except for labor union picketing," he said, "American workers tend to feel uncomfortable about participating in the anti-war protest movement. As a result, working-class sentiments about the Vietnam war are less visible than those in other groups."

This finding may puzzle some in light of recent hardhat demonstrations—including the famous battle last May in New York City when hardhats attempted to rebuff students protesting President Nixon's announcement of the Cambodian invasion.

"These demonstrations," Dr. Hahn said, "were against the methods of protest used by some groups rather than for showing strong support for the war."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP).—After less than five months as Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr. revealed yesterday that he has ordered an end to the kind of regulations that American sailors have broadly referred to as "Mickey Mouse," "Chicken," and some sailor labels for almost 200 years.

From now on, Adm. Zumwalt declared, there is to be no professional discrimination against officers and men who wear mustaches. Motorcycles are to be allowed on bases and the Navy man who owns one can wear any color helmet he chooses. Liberty no longer will end at night but last until morning.

More rational dress regulations will permit men in clean and neat work clothes to go off the base or into snack bars without the endless uniform changes that for years

have been part of ban life.

Adm. Zumwalt even was commanding officers to painting their ships necessarily simply to please admirals scheduled to visit.

All of this, and much, is contained in a "Z-Gram," the 57th since July the youngest CNO in history has peppered the establishment with direct intended to end scores "abrasive and demeaning" regulations.

Adm. Zumwalt thinks these endless process irritants as a major factor the Navy's most critical solved problem—stopping flow of skilled and young men out of the service.

It is clear, he told a Pe g day, "that the Z-Gram rates have been proceeding a disastrous downward that has to be reversed."

Particularly if the nation hope achieve an all-volunteer 1 tary force.

Compounding the loss men, Adm. Zumwalt adm is the fact that a third those who enter the Nav, so because the Army is drafting men. Once the stops, as is now proposed mid-1973, Adm. Zumwalt, Z-Grams and a host of Pe g proposals to raise mil pay and benefits will face stiffer test.

Some Tough Statistics

While there is widespread praise for the soft-spoken, bushy-eyebrowed admiral's forthright far, he is up some tough statistics.

Re-enlistment rates for s ors after their first tour duty have dropped from percent in 1965 to 13 per cent this year.

More important, only 12 cent of first-tour men in critical skills, such as electronic warfare, are re-enlisting. 1965, the rate was 20.5 per cent.

Navy pilot retention have dipped from 56 to 25 cent in five years and the for officers who man the tion's nuclear submarines surface ships has dropped the mid-80s to the same per cent.

The Polaris crew sin, however, is beginning to up now on the strength of gressional action for the compensation for long, solitary tours of duty.

Adm. Zumwalt commu Navy forces in Vietnam to taking up his post he says he "picked up a new set of ideas" from a of young people who had unlearned to fight for country.

"I want to make the a place where activities of sonable young men have play," he said. "Those about 16, he said, will discipline."

Scattered among the miral's first 56 Z-grams some other unknown moves which he admits ruffle the braid on abo percent of the Navy's sen floor corps.

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Leaders of local wives' clubs will have access for information complaints to base comman.

Sailors will stand in expanded sections to more weekends at sea, ships berthed together can the men needed to stand v.

Liquor is now allow barracks where there separate rooms and beer machines in other ty.

PAUL BRANDT, the Amsterdam auctioneer, said the value of the objects was "mostly historical." They were sold to an unnamed dealer in Switzerland.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

NAPOLÉON English version

IN AN ANATOLE LITVAK PRODUCTION

THE LADY IN THE CAR with glasses and a gun

LA CALAVAD

JOE TURNER - LOS LAM

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JOE TURNER - LOS LAM

Air Stowaway, Back in Sydne

SYDNEY, Nov. 13 (AP)

A 14-year-old boy who ch airlines and flew 12,000 n from Australia to Paris v out ticket money or pass arrived back here today.

Charles Todman, disgrunt son of a French migrant far told newsmen he will return France as soon as he can.

His father, interpreter Todman, says Charles was happy over poor school g caused by language diff ties.

The Australian govern is believed to have paid boy's fare back to Sydney

© Los Angeles Times

'Mickey Mouse' on Gangplan On U.S. Navy Chief's Order

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP).—After less than five months as Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr. revealed yesterday that he has ordered an end to the kind of regulations that American sailors have broadly referred to as "Mickey Mouse," "Chicken," and some sailor labels for almost 200 years.

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CHUNN 1925
Norman Alberman (Pres.)
PERF

Link to Heart Disease, er Divides Experts in U.S.

By Jane Brody

CITY, N.J., Nov. 13 — The debate, which is raging as fiercely as ever, at the annual meeting of the American Heart Association here, is marked by lack of definitive, direct evidence that such a dietary change would have the desired effect of lowering cardiac mortality without causing any adverse effect.

Deaths to Rise Recession

By Jane Brody

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13

Yale University re-

searchers found strong

evidence linking in-

creased heart attack

and unemployment fig-

ures in the U.S. from 1960 to

1969, Dr. M. Harvey

concluded:

"In downturns are

with increased mor-

bidity from heart disease, and

heart disease mor-

bidity increases during econ-

omic downturns.

med the increased

during recessions on

s caused by econ-

omies. Dr. Brenner

his findings today to

can Heart Associa-

tion in Atlantic City. In a

ree years ago, he

increases in admis-

sional hospitals ac-

economic downturns.

chieves steal

0 in Art, Gems

Nov. 13 (AP)—Paint-

ings and jewelry valued

frances (\$81,000) were

the apartment of

er currently visiting

reported today.

ings included a Pi-

olor, two seascapes by

and four works from

ntary Dutch school.

ettes and personal

Mrs. Richard Kleine,

wife, were also stolen.



FAREWELL TO A FRIEND—President Jean Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Republic breaks into tears as he pays respects at the grave of Gen. de Gaulle.

To Salute Their Liberator

Heads of 13 African States Journey to De Gaulle Tomb

COLOMBEY-LES-DEUX-EGLISES, Nov. 13 (Reuters). — Leaders from 13 African countries, granted independence by Gen. Charles de Gaulle today paid a solemn and tearful farewell at the simple white tomb of the former French president.

The Shah of Iran and Soviet Marshal Vasily Chuikov—hero of Stalingrad—also visited the family tomb where the general was buried yesterday.

President Jean Bedel Bokassa, of the Central African Republic, broke down in tears and had to be supported by aides at graveside. President François Tombalbaye of Chad, who is being helped by French troops to fight nomadic rebels in his landlocked country, also wept, as did the wife of President Philibert Tsiranana, of the Malagasy Republic.

The Shah, wearing a dark coat and suit, told navy Capt. Philippe de Gaulle, the general's son, "It is with deep emotion that I fulfill this personal duty to pay homage on behalf of my people and country."

Marshal Chuikov was the first official visitor to arrive in Colombey today—after more than 100,000 people had filed past the tomb where De Gaulle lies beside his daughter Anne.

"We remember that Gen. de Gaulle all his life defended France's interests," he told Capt. de Gaulle. Also paying a final graveyard tribute were President Hamani

France Bars Calendar for EEC Money

Cool to Central Body For Currency Union

PARIS, Nov. 13 (AP).—France today rejected some of the proposals by its Common Market partners for an economic and monetary union by 1980.

President Georges Pompidou told a cabinet meeting that France still remains faithful to the idea of such a union, but objected to setting a firm calendar now for its various stages.

Mr. Pompidou also indicated that the idea of creating a centralized body to direct the union is not "useful or desirable."

The Common Market Monetary Committee, headed by Pierre Werner, Luxembourg premier, had made recommendations for a central directorate, which would limit individual actions by member countries.

A Common Currency The economic and monetary union points toward a common currency and closely coordinated tax and fiscal measures.

Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann told the cabinet that a report on development of economic relations between France and Russia would be published Monday.

Conversations on improved relations between the two countries have been continuing since Mr. Pompidou's October trip to Moscow.

The cabinet also heard a report on conversations Mr. Pompidou held yesterday with a number of chiefs of state and government who came to Paris for memorial services for Gen. de Gaulle. These included talks with Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Nikolai V. Podgorniy. No details were disclosed.

Mr. Pompidou said that the ceremonies for De Gaulle and the tributes paid him were the result of his "long action... a lesson for the future."

Cheaper Italian Cigarettes ROME, Nov. 13 (UPI).—The government announced today a 14 percent reduction in the price of some cigarettes in a move to help tobaccoists compete with black market prices. The Ministry of Finance said that three brands of Italian cigarettes which now sell for 55 cents would be reduced to 48 cents.

Single Five-Year Transition Urged by EEC Unit for U.K.

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The

executive authority of the Euro-

pean Economic Community has

moved toward a compromise on the

thorniest issue to come up so far

in British membership negotia-

tions—the length of the transition

period.

It has set its sights on a period

of five years for knocking down

industrial tariff walls between

Britain and the Six and for get-

ting British agriculture into line

with the EEC's common policies.

The five-year period would apply

also to the other candidates—

Ireland, Norway and Denmark.

Should the proposal be accepted

first by the EEC Council of Minis-

ters and then by the British. Brit-

ain would become a fully integrat-

ed member by Jan. 1, 1978.

Under the timetable currently

being considered, the bulk of the

negotiations would be undertaken

by next summer. If they are suc-

cessful, another year would elapse

before parliamentary ratification

of an entry treaty. Assuming no

repeal in the House of Commons,

Britain would join Jan. 1, 1973.

The transition period is aimed at

easing the shock of entry. Member-

ship would mean a steep rise in

food prices in Britain, stiffer in-

dustrial competition and pay-

ments, estimated by the British

at \$1.1 billion a year, into the

EEC farm support fund.

Chief negotiator Geoffrey Rippon

has told the EEC that Britain

wants three years to swing in-

dustrial behind the EEC tariff walls

and six years to adapt in the farm

sector. But he has emphasized

that the position is "flexible."

French Foreign Minister Maurice

Schumann has repeatedly said

there must be a single transition

period for both industry and

agriculture.

The proposal of the EEC Com-

mission, the politically sensitive

multinational body which initiates

action within the community and

plays a key advisory role in the

negotiations, will appear in a paper

to be submitted to the Council of

Ministers next week.

A commission spokesman said

the thoughts of the executive body

on transitional arrangements are

not yet fully crystallized but that

the five-year proposal is firm.

Mr. Rippon has said Britain

needs longer even than six years

to phase in payments into the

farm fund.

Although the Netherlands and

West Germany have been sym-

pathetic on this point, the commis-

sion, informants said, has tentativ-

ly taken the view that full pay-

ments must also be made by the

end of five years.

British Will Try Berlin Youth for Shooting Russian

WEST BERLIN, Nov. 13 (Reu-

ters).—The man who confessed

shooting a Russian guard at the

Soviet war memorial in the British

sector of West Berlin last weekend

will be tried by a British military-

government court, it was announc-

ed here today.

The British military government said the decision to bring Ekkehard Weill, 21, before a British court was taken "in view of the fact that the wounded soldier is a member of the armed forces of one of the four powers having responsibility for Berlin."

Mr. Weill, who said he shot at the soldier to damage West German-Soviet relations, will, however, remain in West German custody. The soldier, Ivan Ivanovitch Tsherbak, was taken across the Berlin wall into East Berlin early Saturday morning, with bullet wounds in the arm and stomach. His condition was later reported not to be critical.

Almost 24 hours later West Berlin police arrested Mr. Weill after allegedly finding Nazi literature and weapons in his home. However, the weapon he says he used for the shooting is still missing.

Conversations on improved relations between the two countries have been continuing since Mr. Pompidou's October trip to Moscow.

The cabinet also heard a report on conversations Mr. Pompidou held yesterday with a number of chiefs of state and government who came to Paris for memorial services for Gen. de Gaulle. These included talks with Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Nikolai V. Podgorniy. No details were disclosed.

Mr. Pompidou said that the ceremonies for De Gaulle and the tributes paid him were the result of his "long action... a lesson for the future."

Cheaper Italian Cigarettes ROME, Nov. 13 (UPI).—The government announced today a 14 percent reduction in the price of some cigarettes in a move to help tobaccoists compete with black market prices. The Ministry of Finance said that three brands of Italian cigarettes which now sell for 55 cents would be reduced to 48 cents.

Single Five-Year Transition Urged by EEC Unit for U.K. By Clyde H. Farnsworth PARIS, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The executive authority of the European Economic Community has moved toward a compromise on the thorniest issue to come up so far in British membership negotiations—the length of the transition period.

It has set its sights on a period of five years for knocking down industrial tariff walls between Britain and the Six and for getting British agriculture into line with the EEC's common policies. The five-year period would apply also to the other candidates—Ireland, Norway and Denmark.

Should the proposal be accepted first by the EEC Council of Ministers and then by the British, Britain would become a fully integrated member by Jan. 1, 1978.

Under the timetable currently being considered, the bulk of the negotiations would be undertaken by next summer. If they are successful, another year would elapse before parliamentary ratification of an entry treaty. Assuming no repeal in the House of Commons, Britain would join Jan. 1, 1973.

The transition period is aimed at easing the shock of entry. Membership would mean a steep rise in food prices in Britain, stiffer industrial competition and pay-

ments, estimated by the British at \$1.1 billion a year, into the EEC farm support fund.

Chief negotiator Geoffrey Rippon has told the EEC that Britain wants three years to swing industry behind the EEC tariff walls and six years to adapt in the farm sector. But he has emphasized that the position is "flexible."

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann has repeatedly said there must be a single transition period for both industry and agriculture.

The proposal of the EEC Commission, the politically sensitive multinational body which initiates action within the community and plays a key advisory role in the negotiations, will appear in a paper to be submitted to the Council of Ministers next week.

A commission spokesman said the thoughts of the executive body on transitional arrangements are not yet fully crystallized but that the five-year proposal is firm.

Mr. Rippon has said Britain needs longer even than six years to phase in payments into the farm fund.

Although the Netherlands and West Germany have been sympathetic on this point, the commission, informants said, has tentatively taken the view that full payments must also be made by the end of five years.

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German Theater

Dürrenmatt Work Without Grim Wit

By Betty Falkenberg

DUSSELDORF. — Friedrich Dürrenmatt, the Swiss playwright known to English speaking audiences chiefly as the author of "The Visit" (that grisly drama played by the Lants in 1959) and "The Physicists" (reclaimed by European critics but a flop in the States), has written a new drama, "Portrait of a Planet," which has just had its first performance at the Düsseldorf Schauspielhaus. The planet is earth, and in 24 short sketches we are reminded that the very same kind of solar explosion which produced our planet could easily destroy it. More likely, however, is that man will destroy himself. Dürrenmatt, the moralist, is holding up the globe in his hands, shaking his head ruefully, and saying: "Look, by some fluke we were given a chance. Is this the most we can make of it?" Already in an earlier play, "An Angel Comes to Babylon," he was driving home the same point.

Always a lover of cabaret effects, in "Portrait of a Planet," Dürrenmatt openly embraces this form. Symmetry and counterpoint (elements of ornamental, rather than dramatic, design) determine the structure of the play. Quick changes of scene and characters (four men

A scene from Dürrenmatt's "Portrait of a Planet" with Wolfgang Arps and Edgar Walther.

Lore Schombach.



and four women play all the roles, with a minimum of props and a minimum of costumes) pinpoint the paradoxes.

Identical Scenes

Prologue and epilogue are identical scenes in which life on earth has been reduced by human, not cosmic, catastrophe, to cannibalistic existence on an island. The stage is covered with debris, newspapers, helmets and corpses. Four men speculate idly on what life was like before, whether there were planets or animals or other planets. Like flies that live for a day they cannot, and do

not really care to, envisage either a past or a future. The dialogue in these scenes aims at a Beckett-like baldness.

Moving back in time to when there was life on earth, we see four octogenarian women knitting away at the four corners of the small pedestal-arena stage. They are inmates of an old-age home. Each tells her life story: Poverty, riches, love and abandonment. Their worlds are small, self-centered, insignificant; their fates absurd, indifferent.

Later, the motif is repeated by four old men: A resigned (in both senses) socialist reformer, an atomic scientist, a former SS murderer and horticulturalist, and a reductionist painter. None seems to have found the key to the universe. All are either disillusioned or deluded human wrecks.

Two episodes stand out as models of imaginative staging: one all motion, the other a tableau. The first is a choreographic representation of a trip. The eight players come on stage laughing an infectious laughter whose crescendos and diminuendos are the quasi-musical accompaniment to their dance macabre. Couples come together, "feed" each other some drug, and after a brief spasm separate again, like atoms that bump and float apart—but in a vacuum.

The other episode, the last before the epilogue, has the players enter singly and kneel, forming a crude circle facing outward to the audience on all sides of the arena, intoning fragments of prayer. Over their

heads they hold tattered black umbrellas like a ruptured midnight sky. The simplicity of the device is eloquent and typifies the excellence of this production.

Erwin Axer, the Polish director (known for his staging of Miroslaw's "Tango"), with the help of a young cast who seemed to work together in an atmosphere of joy and relaxation, created an evening of emotional force and wit humor that often exceeded the actual texts and situations provided by the author. For the play lacks both the grim wit and compact dialogue at which Dürrenmatt elsewhere excels. Here, the satire is all too plump, the statement all too plain. Dürrenmatt is at his best when he forces himself to adhere to the strictest dramatic forms. When he lets himself go, as he does here, the result is something less careful than careless.

Pa. Cocktail Causes Quite a Flutter

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13 (AP)—A warning to look out for drunk pigeons in the vicinity of City Hall has been issued here.

The birds are being fed wheat soaked in tranquillizing drugs and 190-proof grain alcohol. This is the latest of some 30 attempts in the last century to rid the building of pigeons, city officials said.

Theoretically, when the pigeons become drowsy enough, they fall to the ground to be picked up by city employees for extermination.

Theater in London

Morality Play Written in Brave, New Way

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The London theater seems bent on resembling a cemetery in a horror movie. The moment I have in mind is when the graves creak open and things that once were living and thought to be decently buried clamber out. Nearly every old play that has not completely crumbled to dust is being revived and pointed in the direction of Shaftesbury Avenue. It's necrophilia time in the old town this season.

But there are two fresh and exceptional talents on show, one succeeding, one failing, but both attempting to make sense of the modern world, and both, understandably, operating outside the commercial circuit.

It is appropriate that Heathcote Williams' "AC/DC" should be staged at the Royal Court Theatre, which assisted the birth of a new wave of British playwrights with Osborne's "Look Back in Anger" in the 1950s and Edward Bond's "Saved" in the '60s. For Mr. Williams, like them, is a new and significant voice. He has written a brilliant play, vital and independent with energy, that uses language in a brave new way.

Underground

Admittedly, it is hard to find anyone who would agree with me. Few people over 30 will trust the play. Indeed, as the evening progressed, most of the play got better. And the older members of the audience left, some bored, some uncomprehending, others shocked by the language. And the desultory applause at the end sounded like one hand clapping.

Many will find it meaningless, since it is written in code for the underground generation or its fellow-trippers, those who are turned on and tuned in. Mr. Williams is heavily influenced by William Burroughs's theories of mass media as a means of controlling people's minds and actions. He uses a similar mix of cybernetic and sexual—partly homosexual—imagery, language charged with great potential. It is, in a way, a morality play—a struggle for the soul of Perowne, an alcoholic stupefied by media. His Mephistopheles is Maurice, a psychotic who sends a psychotic on a trip by giving him sugar soaked in his urine, since schizophrenia and LSD have a similar action.

Heathcote Williams has written a brilliant play, vital and incandescent with energy...

The good angel is Sadie, who remains a clear, black, head while all around her are losing their cool. "When my revolution comes," she says, "everybody is going to be on television all the time."

For, through Sadie, Mr. Williams attacks the personality cults of the mass media, the confidence trick that substitutes pale fantasies for reality. Few popular heroes escape, many being castigated for diluting more original talents. Thus Marshall McLuhan is dismissed as "a Reader's Digest version of William Burroughs," and Elvis Presley condemned as a weak imitation of Arthur "Big Boy" Crudup. There is also a swinging assault on psychiatrist R.D. Laing's existential attitude to madness and a rejection of those who cannot see beyond the use of drugs.

Finally, in a mystical and extraordinarily effective scene, as the lights dim and the stage winds round, Sadie leads Perowne, makes him whole, by toppling his skull. I took this as a symbolic act of enlightenment, of opening the third eye, the eye of the soul. But it is possible that Mr. Williams means it literally. Not so long ago, the New York underground magazines "Other Scenes" published a feature recommending "topping" as a means of becoming permanently high by altering the blood pressure within the skull.

The Actors

The actors rise to the challenge of the play, and there are excellent performances from Henry Woolf as Maurice, the sinister agent of the Nova mob, from Victor Henry as Perowne, and, especially, from the tall and beautiful Sheila Scott Wilson as Sadie (she can tap my brain any time).

If you open your mind, the feedback from "AC/DC" is, I repeat, significant even in the British theater. The first play to explore fully and explain a generation's shift in sensibility. It ends its run on Nov. 28. See it, if you can.

Alan Burns is another writer who presents a media-saturated world. At the Open Space Theatre, Tottenham Court Road, there are words on the walls, television sets round the room, and newspapers pasted on the ceiling, together with a bombardment of noise from loudspeakers. His play, "Palsch," directed by Charles Marowitz, explores the effectiveness of the death of the young Czech student who set fire to himself in Wenceslas Square on Jan. 16, 1969, after the Russians invaded his country.

Mr. Burns had said that he took as a starting point Breughel's painting of Icarus, in which the fall of the hero passes unnoticed in a preoccupied world. As in his novel, he uses collage, juxtaposing random events. The audience sits on the rather uncomfortable floor of the theater while action takes place on four stages. A priest does a mock strip-tease as he recites the Lord's Prayer; a husband and wife converse calmly in advertising slogans; questions put by the Czech people to the invading Russians are answered by statements, taken out of a hat, that come from the day's newspapers. But, despite everyone's effort, it is less a play or a happening than an intellectual exercise that made little impression on me.

At the New Theatre, there is a revival of Terence Rattigan's 24-year-old play "The Winslow Boy" with Kenneth More in the actor-proof role of the barister Sir Robert Morton. It is Mr. Rattigan's best play and still makes an excellent eve-

ning's entertainment, for traditional virtues.

The plot retains its fascination: a man fighting against the powerful forces of the establishment to prove that his son was wrongfully expelled from school for stealing a shilling postal order. F. Fenelon has devised a new style of Edwardian setting for play. With Banbury di with great sympathy and acting is of a high standard. Laurence Naughton as the born father, and Annette Bole as his emancipated daughter are particularly moving. I was most taken with Peter Lier, in a minor role of family solicitor, who, by a gleam of gesture of removing spectacles, can suggest a time of shyness and health.

At the Criterion, for long hours of savage comedy, is a zombie-like revival: Ibsen's "The Wild Duck," a new company, which hop produce plays for tours and limited seasons in the End. I wish I could tell it, but the company unfortunately reduced Ibsen to the of Frederick Lonsdale, in a light, drawing-room comedy of a great play about weak man destroyed by other.

The stars, Michael Der and Dulcie Gray, are excellent and polished but light performers. They are too good for passion. Mr. Der plays the self-deluded, his wife, Miss Gray acts as she were a duchess-fallen hard times rather than a r who was the mistress of a landowner. In the role of daughter, Hayley Mills breathlessly gushing, to her suicide comes as a rather than a tragedy. "The Wild Duck" tamed, in viscerated, and served in a

Around the Paris Galleries

La Jeune Peinture, Pavillon de la République, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 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2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 28

Emphasis Shift on China

The United States has finally shifted the emphasis to where it belongs on the question of China's representation in the United Nations. It is stressing the importance of retaining a UN membership for Taiwan rather than the bankrupt case for barring the door of the world organization to a Peking government that controls a quarter of the world's population.

"The United States is as interested as any in this room to see the People's Republic of China play a constructive role among the family of nations," Ambassador Christopher H. Phillips told the General Assembly. Unfortunately, the Nixon administration is not yet "interested" enough to take a positive initiative with a resolution to admit Peking while conserving an Assembly seat for Taiwan. It is, however, signaling member states that it would at least acquiesce if such a move was forthcoming.

Evidently that approach cannot materialize at this Assembly. Both Taiwan and Peking still formally oppose it. Debate is already under way on an 18-nation resolu-

tion that calls specifically for Taiwan's expulsion as well as for the seating of Peking. That resolution seems doomed because the Assembly is expected first to decide again that China's representation is an "important question" on which a two-thirds majority is required.

The tragedy here is that for a period of ten years or more the United States could easily have mustered overwhelming support for the notion of UN representation for both Chinese governments. Now it may find itself in a last-ditch effort over the next year or two to salvage a membership for Taiwan.

Acceptance of separate membership has gained ground even among ardent supporters of Chiang Kai-shek. An influential pro-Nationalist Chinese newspaper in Hong Kong has urged Taiwan to accept this solution in order to preserve a role in the world community. At least Washington has now taken cautious first steps in the right direction, encouraging some experienced diplomats to believe that this course may yet succeed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jews, Russia and Israel

"What it all comes down to," a young Jew who had left Moscow told writer Ben Wattenberg earlier this year, "is that they want us to disappear. Not to leave, but to disappear quietly into the surroundings. But we won't. We will retain our identity, hopefully outside Russia, but in Russia if necessary. We will be Jews, real Jews, come what may." This is an accurate summary of one of the most remarkable developments inside the Soviet Union in years: The growth within a submerged and officially persecuted community of a sense of pride and peoplehood, that sense expressing itself not merely in demands for equal treatment under Soviet law within the Soviet Union, but in a passion to emigrate to Israel. Only there, an increasing number of Soviet Jews have come to believe, can they lead decent lives as human beings and as Jews.

This development has come as a surprise to many who had noted the previously sparse, furtive and pathetic quality of Jewish life in the Soviet Union, a country in which official anti-Semitism remains a dark fact. But the awakening to group consciousness of many other sleeping communities elsewhere in the world also touched Soviet Jewry. Especially important was the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Its sequence of threat to Israeli survival, and deliverance from the threat, provoked a tide of Jewish self-discovery. The Jewish renaissance in Russia drew strength from and added strength to the broad-based human rights movement in the country. Similarly, it suffered from neo-Stalinist practices that afflicted writers

and intellectuals, young people, Ukrainians and other Soviet minorities.

The Soviet Jewish renaissance has had one unique quality: For many, fulfillment requires not just better treatment by the Kremlin but departure from the country. It scarcely need be pointed out that, with Moscow moving close to the Arabs' side, Soviet Jews could not have chosen a worse moment to appeal to go to Israel. Even so, with stunning courage, thousands of them have legally petitioned for exit visas. A few, in their desperation, have tried to flee. Last summer one group evidently tried to hijack an airplane—their trial begins next Friday. The Kremlin has fought back by trying to identify an interest in emigration with treason.

It is to aid these people, who want only to avail themselves of a right—emigration—taken for granted by a free people, that foreign friends of Soviet Jews have voiced their concern. A year ago the Israeli government abandoned discretion for political confrontation and began to speak up for Soviet Jews in all available forums. Its purposes are to help some get out and to keep faith with the rest. In Washington there have been dozens of demonstrations in behalf of Soviet Jews. At a dinner on Sunday the American Jewish Committee will honor 17 of them currently in prison for trying to assert their rights: the speaker is to be a former American ambassador to Moscow, Charles Bohlen. For as long as the Soviet government "imprisons" a Jewish community which yearns to leave, free men will want to ease its fate.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Whale of an Argument

Arguments against selling warships to South Africa are demolished by the news from South Georgia. The Russians, it is disclosed, have been trying to buy whaling stations on this tiny British-owned island in the South Atlantic.

As there are hardly any whales left it is clear that naval requirements prompted the Soviet move, which has fortunately been frustrated by the Foreign Office.

The Soviets are without question maneuvering for a position from which to threaten Europe's trade routes. Defense of the Cape of Good Hope is of paramount importance to Great Britain. The government's case for promoting naval cooperation with South Africa is overwhelming.

—From the Daily Express (London).

The Allies and Poland

The West German talks with Poland are still showing all the signs of being extremely difficult. It still looks more likely than not that a treaty will be signed eventually, since both sides must have gone into the negotiations knowing that it would be a disaster if they came to nothing.

Failure now would set back the whole process of rapprochement in Central Europe immeasurably. Success, however, is still a long way off and the chances of Mr. Brandt going to Warsaw to sign a treaty before the end of the year are not encouraging.

The issue is the Oder-Nelze line. It now seems that the West Germans would like a prior statement or declaration from each of the four Allied powers giving their interpretation of the future agreement. This would avoid some of the difficulties that arose from the Potsdam agreement's stipulation that the final delimitation of the frontier must await a peace settlement. It means on the Western side a joint statement

now welcoming the Bonn-Warsaw pact and Bonn's recognition of the frontier. This ought not to be impossible to give.

—From the Guardian (London).

Courageous Russian

Mr. Rostropovich's letter to the leading Russian newspapers moves one as much by its courage and humanity as the situation he describes in the Soviet politically controlled cultural world disgusts one by its repressive brutality.

It is particularly admirable that he, as a performing musician who is not called on to express any opinions in the course of his work, should deliberately enter this dangerous arena as the champion of the true and timeless traditions of Russian art.

In all cases like this the Kremlin must weigh the desire to inflict exemplary punishment against fear of international damage to the Soviet image. Over the past few years the Kremlin's damming spot has been creeping almost to the top of the list of offending names. But will the Kremlin risk notices outside the concert halls in the world's capitals saying: "We regret that Mr. Rostropovich cannot appear tonight because he is in a Siberian labor camp for advocating cultural freedom?"

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

NATO Problem

It is to be hoped that during the three weeks which remain before the Europeans (in NATO) take their final decision, the governments concerned will wake up to the realities of the situation.

One thing is certain: If they fail to satisfy Congress and American troops are withdrawn from Europe, they will have to spend much more on their defense than any of them envisage at the moment.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

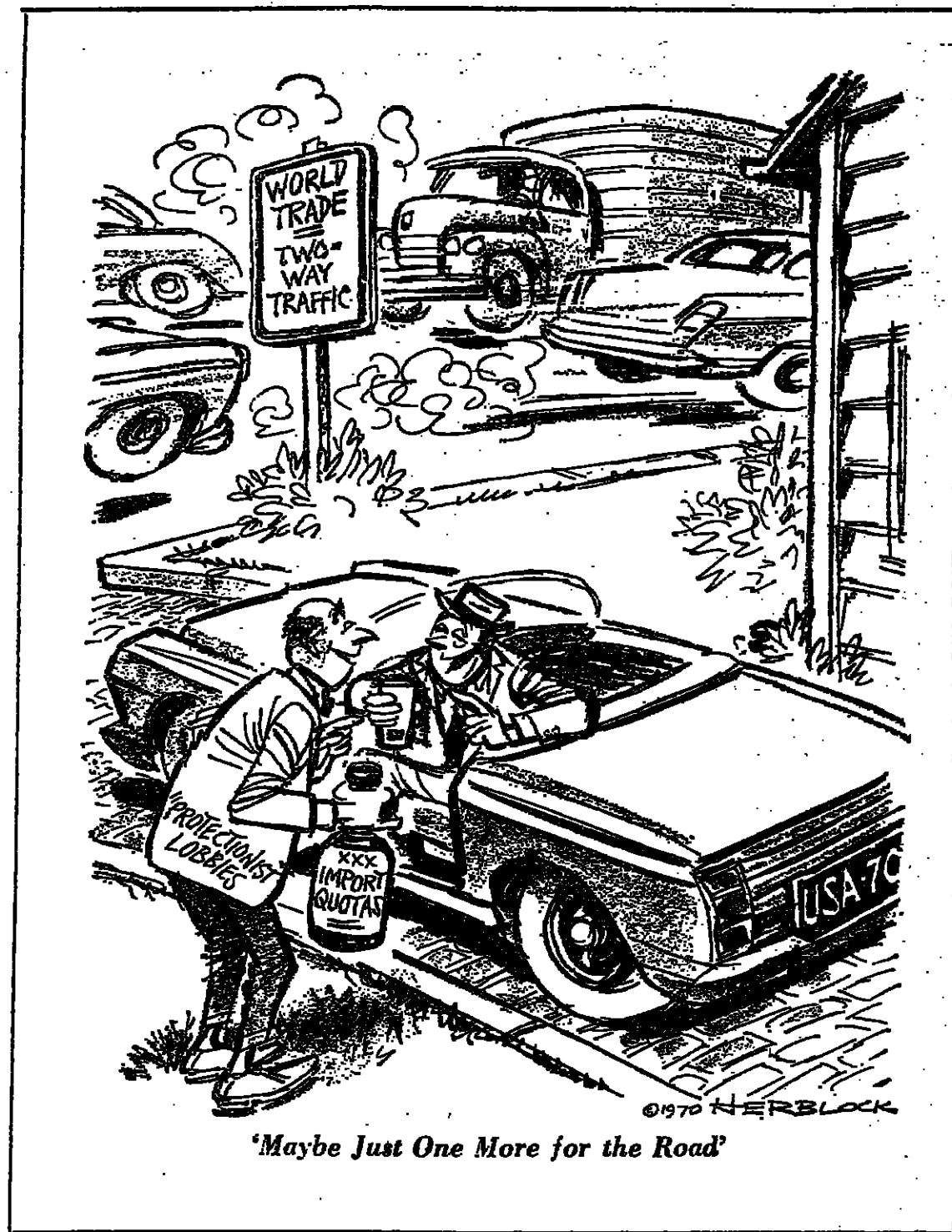
November 14, 1895

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Porte has made a reply to the six Powers on the subject of the measures it is taking to re-establish order in the disturbed districts of Asia Minor. The statement affirms that 80,000 men of the reserves have been called out to be distributed among the districts requiring them. It also adds that the governors of various provinces have forwarded reports affirming that increased tranquility is manifesting itself generally. The destitute are, moreover, being housed and fed at the expense of the government.

Fifty Years Ago

November 14, 1920

LOS ANGELES—Charles Chaplin registered genuine despair today when his beautiful 33-year-old wife, known as Mildred Harris in the movie world, was granted alimony of \$200,000. Mrs. Chaplin charged desertion, claiming that her husband frequently went out and stayed out for many hours, saying that he wanted to walk around and think. While this was regarded as humorous, those who best know the comedian, a man given to moods and moroseness, agree that it is probably exactly what he did.



'Maybe Just One More for the Road'

The Failings of Charisma

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Now that Charles de Gaulle is gone, it is clear that the remaining political managers of the world are a different breed from the heroic leaders of the last generation. Even on his way to the grave, the dead de Gaulle somehow managed to retain the gift of grace, even a glint of magic, and make the living presidents and prime ministers seem rather plain.

Still, after you admire the ability of a man to direct his life and manage his death, you have to move on, with due reverence, to an awkward question: Does heroic leadership really work? What does it leave behind? What of the weakness of greatness?

For Charles de Gaulle—for himself and his own nationalistic vision of his mission—his leadership worked. He restored the confidence of a defeated nation, and he may have established presidential authority and political stability in his new constitution. This is quite an achievement, but is it a model for the coming age? Dramatic personal leadership in the postwar world has not been a great success. It is good theater and good journalism. It is a positive and often decisive force in old, defeated countries and new struggling countries for a time, but the record of the last quarter-century suggests that the theatrical politicians are better at making headlines than at making history.

Nasser Thwarted

President Nasser in Egypt came to power to create a social revolution and lift his people out of misery, but got diverted by the power of his personality into dreams of an Arab empire and the conquest of Israel, and in the end he lost his wars against Israel, his revolution to the Arab guerrillas, and his life. He was a remarkable personality, in many ways a good man, but life is too short, and charismatic leadership somehow didn't work.

The postwar world has produced quite a few leaders who repeated their own versions of this same story of limited success. Kwame Nkrumah led Ghana to independence through the force of his personality and then overplayed his hand and was overthrown in 1966.

Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia, Sukarno in Indonesia, Habib Bourguiba in Tunisia—all in different circumstances—dramatized the politics of personality and propaganda but ran into deep trouble. Fidel Castro has had a comparable experience: he has mastered the art of being popular, but not the complicated problems of growing sugarcane, exporting and importing, or governing the urban and rural populations of his island.

So maybe there is something to be said for the remaining world leaders at the de Gaulle memorial service at Notre Dame in Paris who seemed such a dim and undramatic lot. In the company of mourners, we did not have the leadership symbols of a generation ago. We had Pompidou instead of de Gaulle, Richard Nixon instead of Franklin Roosevelt, Nikita Khrushchev instead of Winston Churchill.

It cannot be an accident that suddenly the world has run out of heroic leaders, and that the managers, the technicians and the bureaucrats have taken over in all the major capitals of the world.

It cannot be explained by ideology. The plain fact is that we have no spectacular personalities left like de Gaulle in world politics, no dominant philosophers or preachers, or editors or university presidents.

de Gaulle was a 19th-century symbol—self-assured, authoritarian, a believer in a world that does not believe, but believes in believing, a private man who went back to his village to die and even defied the leaders of the world to come to his grave.

In personal terms, in national terms, his life was a triumph. He dramatized the 19th-century ideal of the leader.

Unworkable Style

There was never a suggestion of material or moral corruption in his personal life, but his ideal of personal leadership, glorious as it was to him and for France, does not really work in a world where individualism and nationalism are overwhelmed by the larger needs of common action to deal with common problems in the world.

What de Gaulle proved, like Nasser, Bourguiba, Sihanouk, Nkrumah, Sukarno, Castro and many others since the end of the last world war, is that personal leadership may be exciting and may work for a while, but it is not decisive. The modern problems of economics, military arms, imports, exports, unemployment, hunger, balance of payments and all the rest are too complicated to be banished by charisma, by personal magnetism and eloquence.

de Gaulle is a symbol of our regret. He fought for the nostalgic and lost world of our dreams—and therefore many people wept at his grave. But it is not an accident that the remaining mourners and leaders of the world—Nixon, Heath, Pompidou, Brezhnev, Kosygin, Brandt, Sato—seem rather dull and pedestrian. For they are dealing with the dull and pedestrian problems of the world, and it may be that in the end they will deal with these complicated and devilish problems more effectively than the heroic leaders of the past.

An Enormous Presence Is Gone

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—Gen. Charles de Gaulle was one of those great men whose achievement must be left to the judgment of history. But his greatness is beyond question; and a footnote on the special way he used his own grandeur, almost as a comic accessory, is perhaps worth setting down.

It was a trait he strongly shared with two fellow giants, Winston Churchill and Konrad Adenauer. But it is an un-American trait, at least since Abraham Lincoln; so the use of grandeur as something close to a comic accessory needs a bit of descriptive explanation. Consider, for example, the historic moment in October, 1952, when another man was lacking in grandeur, Dean Acheson, was sent to England and to France with the news of the Soviet missiles in Cuba.

It was a remarkable journey, in and of itself. The plane provided by President Kennedy first of all touched down in total darkness, at an English military airfield, where Acheson was met by Ambassador David Bruce. By fairly unimpressive State Department order, Bruce, who had no idea of what was up, was carrying a large pistol. By his own good sense, he was also carrying a bottle of whisky.

In a darkened hangar, somewhat aided by the whisky, Acheson transmitted to Bruce the intelligence data that Bruce, in turn, was to pass to Prime Minister Macmillan. Then Acheson flew on to Paris, to be met in secrecy once again, to be sped to the Elysee Palace and to be introduced through cellar byways that finally led to President de Gaulle's office.

Poise, Above All

The enormous presence, behind the rather small desk offered the usual politenesses that are required to welcome a distinguished guest. But when that was over, there were no eager questions about the reason for this extraordinary mission. Instead, with glacial calm, de Gaulle sat back in his chair, looked down his nose

at that strange way he had and uttered just two words: "Réconcilez-vous." "I am listening."

So Acheson explained what had happened and offered the proofs of the missiles' existence in Cuba for his inspection. These de Gaulle brushed aside. "Great powers," he said, "do not lie about such matters." Whereupon he promised President Kennedy his fullest support, and so the conversation ended.

Or there is that story's pendant, concerning President Eisenhower's second visit to France. There had been a U.S. vote in the United Nations that had given great offense in Paris. The American President had been wisely advised to begin their talk by explaining the offending vote to the French president.

So Eisenhower did so, eagerly, confidently, and at first with his usual amiable loquacity. de Gaulle, however, answered not at all, sitting with frozen quietness. Finally, the American President simply ran down, like an unwound clock, at length replied, again in just two words—"I regret"—and that ended that subject.

Or there is the third, somewhat related story of the faithful adjutant in the years of de Gaulle's exile who was a little given to the bottle. The two were working at opposite ends of the library at Colombey. The adjutant, who had lunched too heavily, was infuriated by the correspondence and press comment he was handling for his chief. He kept muttering

to himself, "Damn fool! I'd like to kill all the damn fools!" "Ah, monsieur, a vast program," the comment, dripping with irony, finally came from the other end of the room, and that, once again, was that.

Yet it was not only in these ways that Charles de Gaulle was unique. Twenty years ago, soon after he chose exile, I myself listened to him, in a mass collection of France's future for an hour and a half.

All that he prophesied then seemed almost insanely improbable. But all came true in the end. Ten years ago, when he was still settling the Algerian affair, I saw him show more cold courage, in the face of a vicious hostile mob, than I have ever seen in any other show in war. In sum, whatever history's final verdict, we shall not see his like again.

(MRS.) SARA CARR Madrid

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At Home Abroad

The Battle of Brussels

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—One of the strong men of Edward Heath's cabinet is Lord Carrington, the minister of defense, whose very British exterior of amiable jocularity covers a tough intelligence. Early in the game, he is having his qualities of resilience suddenly and unexpectedly tested.

Lord Carrington went over to Brussels a few days ago for what he thought would be a happy chat with other European defense ministers. The aim was to agree on greater contributions by the European members of NATO, thus reducing the strain of the burden falling on the United States.

As announced in a white paper, Britain was ready to keep an aircraft carrier assigned to NATO in service longer, to add a reserve armored-car regiment and to change 50 ordered aircraft from trainers to operational models—all at a cost of \$386 million over the next ten years. The West German defense minister, Helmut Schmidt, pressed him to help finance new NATO infrastructure, such as a communications network. The cost would be up to \$500 million over the next five years, with Britain's share about 20 percent. As one British witness put it, "They changed the rules in the middle of the game and had Carrington against the wall."

Instead, at the Brussels meeting, Lord Carrington found himself under heavy pressure to come up with money as well as those modest additional forces. The German defense minister, Helmut Schmidt, pressed him to help finance new NATO infrastructure, such as a communications network. The cost would be up to \$500 million over the next five years, with Britain's share about 20 percent. As one British witness put it, "They changed the rules in the middle of the game and had Carrington against the wall."

Tory Thrift

The problem for Lord Carrington is the familiar one of budgetary pressure. The Conservative government is making a big point of holding down public spending. Britain already devotes over 5 percent of its gross national product to defense, compared with less than 4 percent for the Germans. In internal British political terms, coming up with extra cash for NATO is a formidable assignment.

But the squabble will have to be resolved, and fast. On Dec. 2 NATO begins its annual ministerial meeting. The Europeans have really undertaken to present the United States, by then, with an agreed package of increased contributions.

The object of the exercise is no secret. It is to persuade Congress that the Europeans recognize the

disproportionate American NATO and will do more themselves.

In short, we are at another for decision in the eternal about the number of American troops in Europe. Mike McInerney is again threatening to call Senate resolution demanding

President Nixon has met that he does not think it time to cut U.S. NATO forces. He is skeptical of intentions. He may be getting talks with the Russians mutual force reductions in and does not want to under position by unilateral action the West German government bold diplomatic initial the West. He does not want the German public by changes in the size of the lean garrison there.

For all those reasons, December NATO meeting to hear that the United States maintain its essential strength in Europe through last year beginning July there may be some cutting the present 310,000 by, at most, 30,000 or 40,000.

Rising Pressure

But in the long run, and not very long, the pressure for larger withdrawals will be felt in Congress and to grow. The budget secretary of Defense Melvin is already fierce. As the top of the U.S. Army shrinks, will the West desire some of the NATO garrison home as a strategic reserve?

There are broader reasons, over, for wanting Western to take greater responsibility its own defense. If the Doctrine of American aid for who help themselves is to anything at all, it must apply increasing force in Europe. Europeans themselves, there be obvious political and logical advantages if the gro economic unity through the mon Market could be met a more self-reliant defense. All may agree on the ob, but every attempt to move it hits the same obstacle: flint resources, or the willingness of European public devote a greater share of its defense. That is the stubborn significant fact behind the local difficulty in Brussels.

Letters

No, Love

Concerning an article by Sanka Knox on the back page of your issue of Nov. 9:

I am an archaeologist and am getting thoroughly fed up with the increasingly sensational discoveries of Miss Professor Iris Love. When she exhibited herself last year and the year before posturing beside the remains of ancient Khidros (Chidus) like some new Aphrodite before the press, the groans of the learned world went unheeded. She now claims to have discovered the head of what surely must have

been the most famous statue antiquity, the Knidos by Prax.

Had she only applied to trustees of the British Museum instead of venturing into the post unguided, they would have provided her with photo of No. 1914 better than what she achieved in a gloomy basement, but informed her that this has been extensively put twice before and that it for several reasons be wh fancies.

Miss Love does not let thousands and funds. The authorities were impressed granted her a license to ex.

It is fair to inform her number of scholars from universities are beginning to question her qualifications.

E. SCHWABENZ

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14-15, 1970

to Investigate Hike in Oil Price

win L. Dale Jr.
TOWN, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Investigation into the hike in oil prices posted by Gulf Oil Corp. and other oil companies will be made by the Federal Trade Commission, announced today by the Justice Department.

The price increase announced by Gulf was 25 cents a barrel—from \$18.10 to \$18.35. The company also announced an increase in the price of its gasoline sold to dealers of 0.7 cent a gallon.

The crude oil price increase was the first since early 1969, when the price went up 15 cents. The Nixon administration had just taken office at that time and was about to undertake a searching review of the oil import program. Nothing was done about the oil price increase, which was the first general increase since 1957.

Action on Supply Possible

Officials declined to say for the record what the government might do if it found the present price increase unwarranted. The most promising move appears to be action to increase the supply of oil by removing offshore oil produced under federal leases from state production controls imposed by Texas and Louisiana.

Another possibility would be to let more imports to increase the supply. This might pose a problem because a worldwide tanker shortage has boosted shipping costs so much that imported oil is now often more expensive than domestic oil.

If the other major oil producers and refiners do not go along with Gulf and Atlantic Richfield, the price increase might collapse without any government action.

Mr. Lincoln said the inquiry would "focus on the reasons for and consequences of the increase."

The oil import proclamation, first issued in 1959, requires a constant "surveillance" of imports and also says: "In the event that prices of crude oil or its products or derivatives should be increased... such surveillance shall include a determination as to whether such increase or increases are necessary to accomplish the national security objectives of the program."

Oil import controls were imposed to protect the national security on the ground that imports were threatening to weaken domestic exploration for oil.

First Such Action By Administration

from the Departments of Justice and Interior.

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U.K. Economist Sees Possibility Of Devaluation

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—The British government will have to devalue the pound within the next two years unless the pressure on the economy is eased, former chief economic adviser at the Department of Employment and Productivity Derek Robinson warned today.

He told a business conference that "the basic underlying position of our economy is now so weak that unless there is some easing of the pressure then there will be overwhelming reasons to devalue within the life of this government."

He said the "dirty jobs"—sanitation workers—strike—ending wage boosts would lead to a series of big claims by other unions "which will seek to reopen differentials" narrowed by the settlements.

Japan to Offer Plan to Curb Textile Sales

But Industry Leaders Oppose New Proposal

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (NYT).—The Japanese government will submit proposals to settle the textile import dispute with the United States even though the industry here is opposed to the government's terms, official sources said today.

The Japanese plan calls for dividing 17 woolen and man-made textile items into eight groups, with a quota to be set on each group, government sources said.

When the import of other, non-restricted textile items reach defined ceilings, the United States and Japan would enter into consultations.

Under the plan, the proposed voluntary export restrictions would remain in force from January 1971, through June, 1973.

Growth Allowed

An annual export growth of 14 percent would be permitted for man-made textile items and 1 percent for woolen items.

Kichiro Miyazawa, Minister of International Trade and Industry, conferred with top textile industry leaders tonight in a final effort to persuade them to accept the plan.

The industry leaders raised no objection to the enforcement of voluntary export restrictions for two and a half years, but were opposed to the "rigid quotas on individual items."

Despite the industry's rejection of the plan, the government will send its counter-proposal to Washington tomorrow.



Hamer Budge

Budge to Quit Chairmanship Of SEC in '71

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Hamer Budge, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, will resign that post sometime after the new Congress convenes in January.

Mr. Budge disclosed his decision at a staff meeting this morning, sources said. His decision was later confirmed by both the SEC and the White House, where President Nixon has received his letter of resignation.

In his letter, Mr. Budge said only that "the time seems appropriate" to resign.

An SEC spokesman said Mr. Budge gave no reason for quitting. The White House said the President had asked him to stay on through the current session of Congress.

Mr. Budge, an SEC commissioner since 1964, was named chairman by President Nixon in February, 1968, replacing Democrat Manuel F. Cohen.

Last year, Mr. Budge ran into heavy criticism from Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., who charged him with "gross conflict of interest" in discussions with investors Diversified Services, a mutual fund group which had asked Mr. Budge to become its president.

Mr. Budge heatedly denied at Senate committee hearings on the subject that any such conflict existed. At one point, under questioning, he commented: "Actually, I'm having difficulty in my own mind now figuring out why I didn't accept (the IDS job)."

Wall Street Prices Drop Sharply

By Leonard Sloane
NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange took another sharp tumble today, with many investors sitting on the sidelines in the wake of what has been construed as disappointing news developments.

As traders continued to ponder the economic impact of the General Motors settlement and the slim, quarter-point cut in the discount and prime rates, there was a paucity of buying interest. Turnover dropped to 11.89 million shares from 12.52 million yesterday. And 14 of the 15 most active issues declined.

By the end of the session, the Dow Jones industrial index had sunk 21 points—on top of the 11.50 decline yesterday—to close at 759.79, the low point of the day.

Technicians noted that the market has given up about half of the gains shown since the end of October. Some added that the current level could be a base for a new movement upward while others felt that further downward correction could be in the offing.

Brokers cited a couple of bearish government reports that may have helped to push prices lower. October personal income declined and the real gross national product for the third quarter was unchanged.

Many analysts believe that until consumer attitudes improve, general economic activity and stock market prices will not show any widespread resurgence.

Market Ragged

Today, the market was generally ragged with few price movements of two points or more. Declines topped advances by a ratio of almost 3-to-1, with 20 new lows and 3 new highs.

Only one stock advanced over two points; Raybestos-Manhattan, which gained 2 1/8 to 25 1/2. William S. Simpson, president, observed that the GM settlement would be a boon to his business, which manufactures brake and clutch materials.

The biggest loss of the day was registered by IBM, which dropped 4 to 293 1/8. It was followed by Honeywell, down 3 1/4 to 70 3/4; Schlumberger, off 3 to 81; and Du Pont, down 2 1/2 to 113 3/4. The Du Pont decline was the largest in the Dow average and a major factor in the weak showing of that indicator.

All major groups participated in the day's decline, but ails, airlines, aerospace-defense, and office equipment stocks were among those that felt the brunt of the selling pressure.

Occidental Petroleum, the most actively traded issue, fell 1 to 18.

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NYSE Delivers Urgent Plea For Goodbody Merger Plan

By Terry Robards
NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—An urgent plea for approval of the proposed rescue of troubled Goodbody & Co. by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith was issued yesterday to the membership of the New York Stock Exchange by its president, Robert W. Haack.

The appeal was immediately interpreted as a response to increasingly strident grumbling among exchange members about being forced to bail out a major competitor that they felt had been responsible for its own near-collapse.

The membership must ratify constitutional amendments providing Merrill Lynch with up to \$30 million in indemnifications in order for the salvage of Goodbody to be accomplished. Each firm stands

to be taxed for a portion of the funds that are needed.

"The shock waves of Goodbody's failure would be felt in some measure by every other firm, no matter how large," Mr. Haack asserted in an unusually candid public appraisal of the situation. "Public confidence in this industry could be lost for many years to come," he said. Goodbody has 225,000 customers.

The Big Board president also confirmed that the \$55 million special trust fund used for customer assistance might be over-committed in the ten previous liquidations identified by the exchange.

Mr. Haack said the condition of the books and records at two liquidating firms was such that no precise figure on the potential requirements from the trust fund could be arrived at. "The full cost won't be known for some time," he said.

Mr. Haack also disclosed that a condition of the Merrill Lynch rescue agreement would enable the huge investment concern to back out if any of the 20 largest exchange member firms, in terms of 1969 commission income, were to be suspended or expelled because of capital problems or to cease doing business for any financial difficulty before the closing date.

This provision apparently reflects a Merrill Lynch belief that its rescue of Goodbody would be to no avail, in terms of public confidence, if another major house were to fold. It also indicates Merrill Lynch feels additional failures are possible.

Slur Unit K. Lost Million

Nov. 13 (NYT).—The diary of Chrysler Corp. ad a record loss equaled \$1.1 million for the third quarter.

The record loss, \$25.2 million, was a record for Chrysler since its forecast in May, when it predicted a net profit of \$1.45 million for 1969.

any, formerly Rootes blamed strikes for the loss. "Significant" than for last year, said a strike-induced second half of the \$6.2 million.

With about 10 percent cut, it is the smallest of four auto companies. It is the smallest of four auto companies. It is the smallest of four auto companies.

U.S. Reports GNP Increase Canceled by Rising Prices

By Jan Nugent Pearce
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (WP).—The U.S. gross national product grew a little more than the government originally estimated during the third 1970 quarter—but so did prices, leaving the "real" gain in the GNP unchanged.

GNP amounted to \$95.5 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate compared with the earlier estimate of \$95.2 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

But price gains amounted to 4.6 percent, instead of the 4.4 percent originally computed, and measured faster than the previous quarter's 4.3 percent. The "real" GNP gain, then, was the same 1.4 percent as originally estimated.

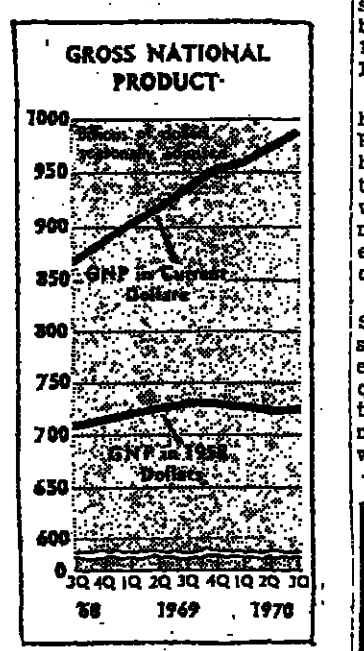
In other economic reports today, the government revealed that its third-quarter budget deficit was \$11.3 billion at an annual rate. Federal spending declined \$4.2 billion from the preceding quarter, while receipts declined \$1.2 billion.

That meant a \$3 billion improvement on the second-quarter deficit, but compared with a surplus of \$8.3 billion in the 1969 third quarter. All three 1970 quarters have shown deficits, following surpluses in most of 1969.

Also, the U.S. reported that before-tax profits of corporations climbed \$3 billion to \$85 billion on a seasonally-adjusted rate in the July-September period—mostly due to widespread income gains among non-manufacturing industries. The General Motors strike held the overall increase down, the Commerce Department reported.

An increase in corporate tax payments of \$1.2 billion in the third quarter helped produce the slightly lower, but still substantial, federal deficit figure.

Personal income dropped \$2.4 billion in October, because of the GM strike and a nonrecurring retroactive payment of nearly \$2 billion made to postal employees in September.



Fed Keeps to Moderate Path

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT).—Credit expansion continued at a moderate pace during the most recent two-week period ended Wednesday, Federal Reserve banking statistics disclosed yesterday.

At the same time, loan demand at the major New York City banks displayed additional weakness, bringing the cumulative decline since mid-year to \$1.76 billion on an adjusted basis, in sharp contrast to a year-earlier gain of \$698 million.

This combination of increased availability of money and less demand for it is behind the 1-1/2 point cuts in the minimum lending

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks fell \$269 million in the week ended Nov. 4, the Federal Reserve Board said yesterday. The drop follows a \$289 million decline the previous week, and brings gross liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches to \$8.164 billion.

Litton Profits Tumble 36%

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Litton Industries reported today that profits in its first quarter ending Oct. 31 fell 36 percent despite a 3 percent gain in revenues.

The company cited price pressures and lower levels of economic activity for the decline. It said the industrial systems and equipment group accounted for nine cents, per share, of the decline. It explained that this was due to a slowdown for machine tools, materials handling equipment and industrial electric motors.

Interest expenses were higher than the comparable year-ago period and accounted for six cents of the decline in per share earnings.

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	183.5	184.6
Profits (millions)	1.52	5.05
Per Share	0.21	1.08

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	133.7	131.5
Profits (millions)	11.33	10.51
Per Share	1.10	1.03

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	31.4	19.1
Profits (millions)	2.24	1.75
Per Share	0.60	0.49

	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	79.1	54.8
Profits (millions)	6.13	4.43
Per Share	1.64	1.31

Japan Trade Surplus

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Because of a transmission failure, Japan's October trade figures were inaccurately stated yesterday. The surplus last month fell to \$65 million from \$109 million in September.

U.S. Gives Go-Ahead, 2 Drug Firms Merge

DETROIT, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Parke Davis and Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. completed their merger today. The Justice Department said yesterday it would not oppose the move.

Parke Davis shareholders will receive 0.4428 share of Warner-Lambert common stock for each Parke Davis share.

Company Reports

Certain-Seed Products			National City Lines		
	1970	1969		1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	183.5	184.6	Revenue (millions)	151.22	170.88
Profits (millions)	1.52	5.05	Profits (millions)	21	2.82
Per Share	0.21	1.08	Per Share	0.09	1.18

Max Factor			Ward Foods		
	1970	1969		1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	133.7	131.5	Revenue (millions)	105.5	97.7
Profits (millions)	11.33	10.51	Profits (millions)	0.22	1.06
Per Share	1.10	1.03	Per Share	0.07	0.35

Memorex Corp.			White Motor		
	1970	1969		1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	31.4	19.1	Revenue (millions)	181.9	220.2
Profits (millions)	2.24	1.75	Profits (millions)	-3.16	2.26
Per Share	0.60	0.49	Per Share	-0.08	2.67

Vine State			Vine State		
	1970	1969		1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	79.1	54.8	Revenue (millions)	624.8	729.2
Profits (millions)	6.13	4.43	Profits (millions)	-3.69	17.30
Per Share	1.64	1.31	Per Share	-0.08	2.67

In-Depth Security Analysis of American Companies on a Continuing Basis

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Parke Davis shareholders will receive 0.4428 share of Warner-Lambert common stock for each Parke Davis share.

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in dividend amounting to 25	4%	2%	Service 19p	14	10%	10%	10%
paid for the year's high-low	16%	9	Servolinc	3	14	14	12%
or for the new stock only.	6%	4%	Shier Sh 36	8	4%	4%	4%

(Continued on next page)

European Gold Markets				Bank Stocks			
Nov. 12, 1970							
	Open	Close					
London	37.60	37.68 + 0.21		Bank of Am. S.F. ...	57 1/2	As	
Paris	37.70	37.72 + 0.23		Bank of Montreal ...	56 1/2	As	
Frankfurt (12 1/2 Mils)	37.80	37.84 + 0.13		First Chicago Corp.	56 1/2	As	
U.S. dollars per ounce				First Nat. Boston ...	63	6	
				U.S. Trust Co	50 1/2	S	

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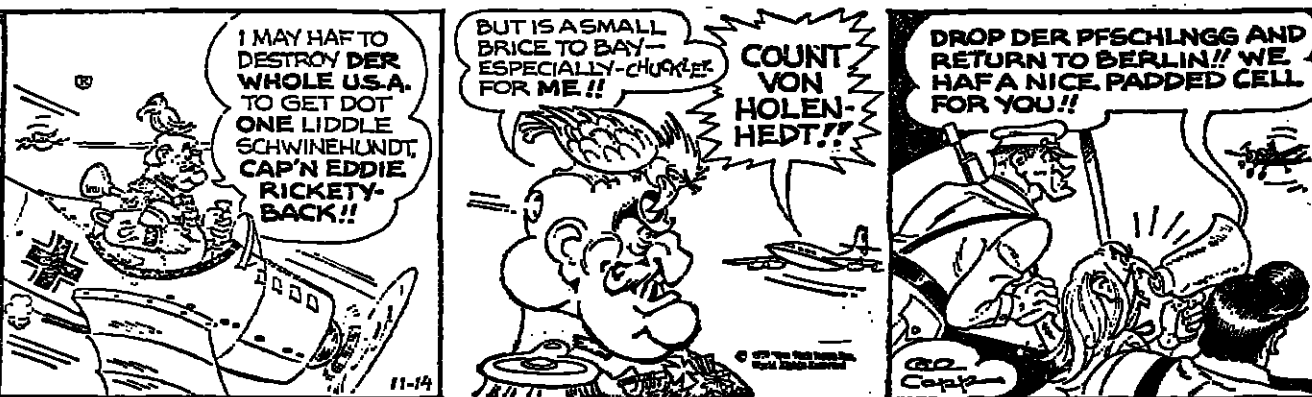
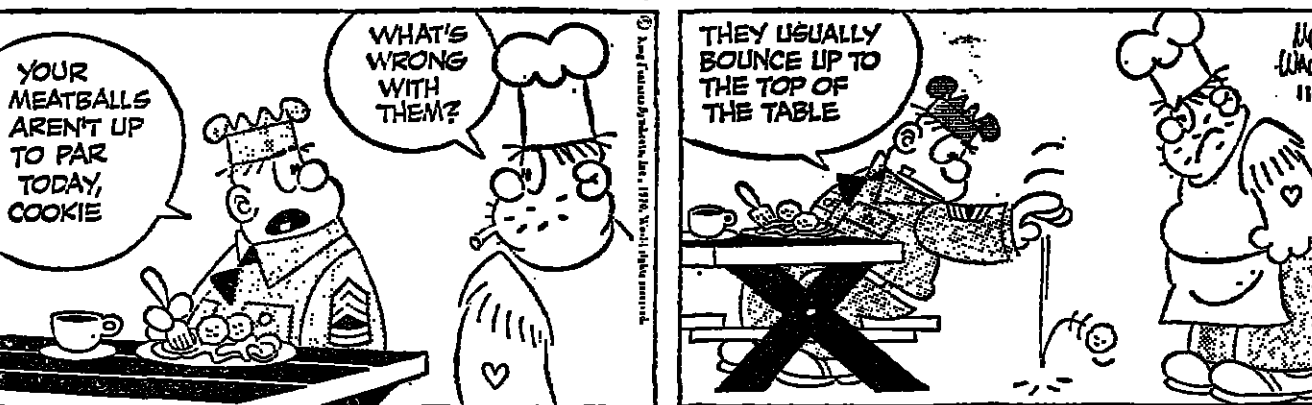
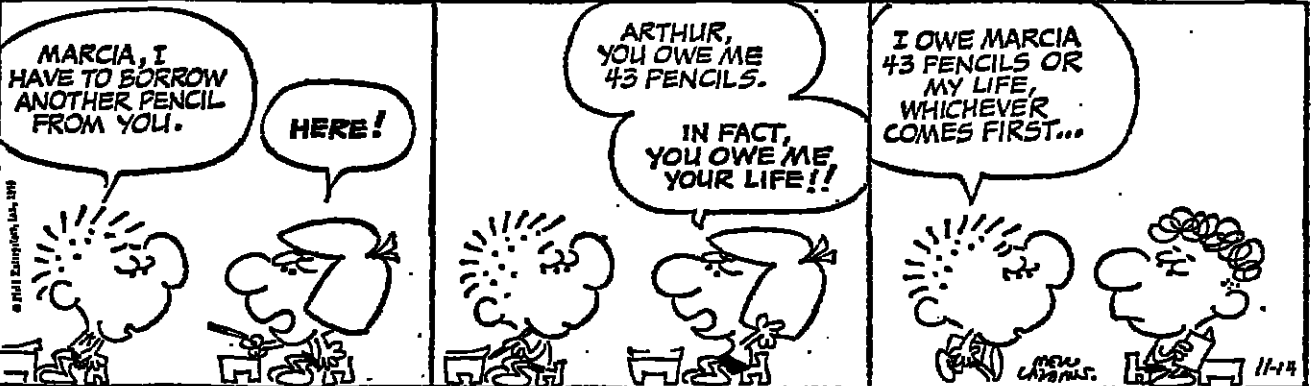
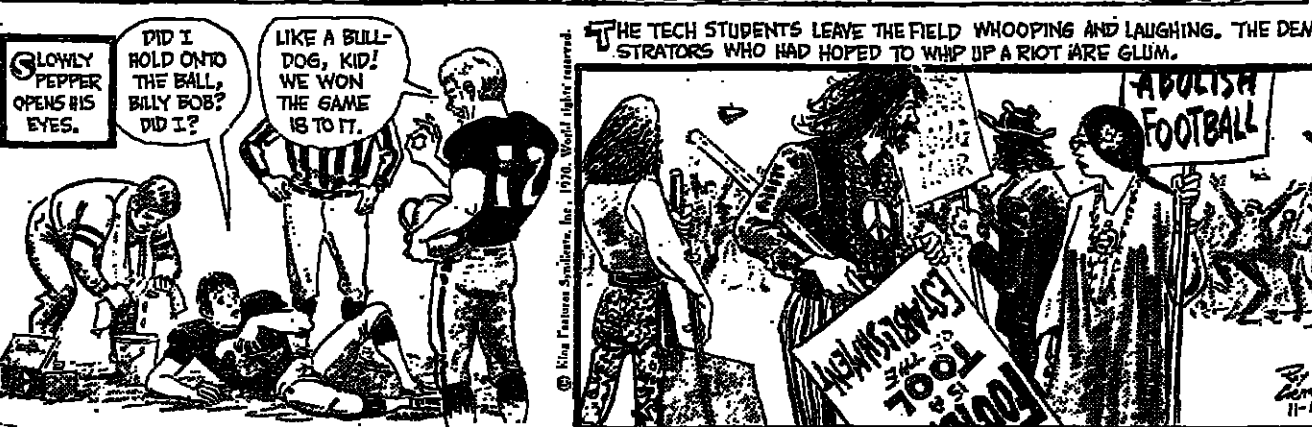
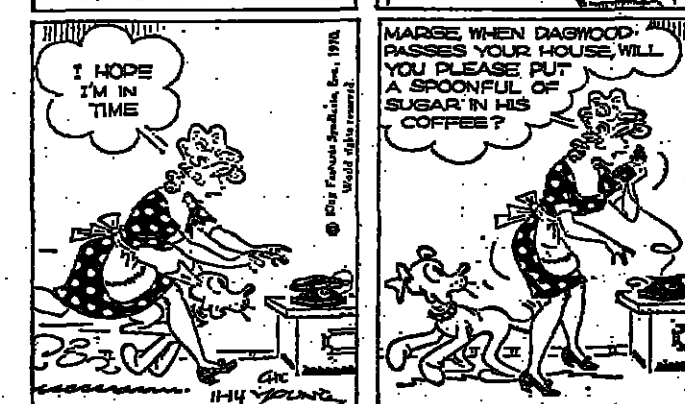
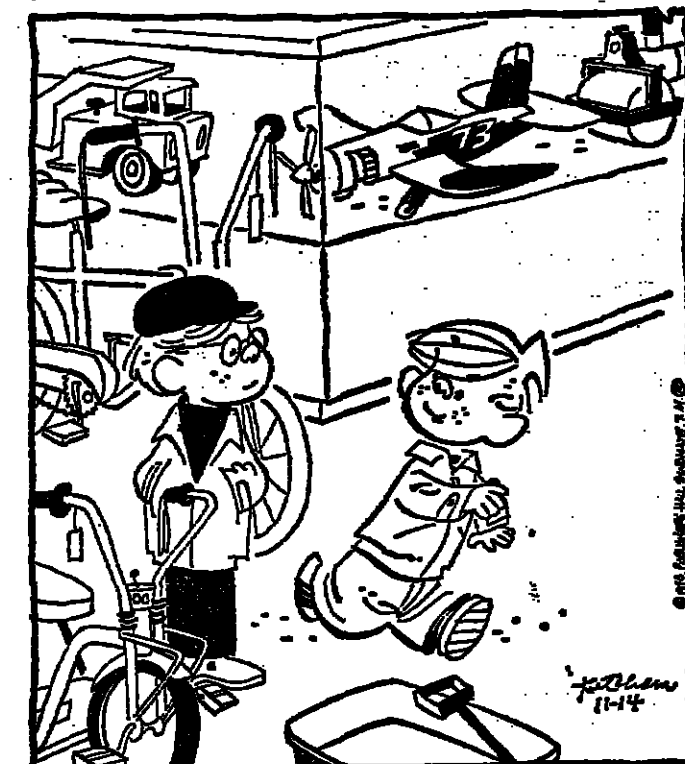
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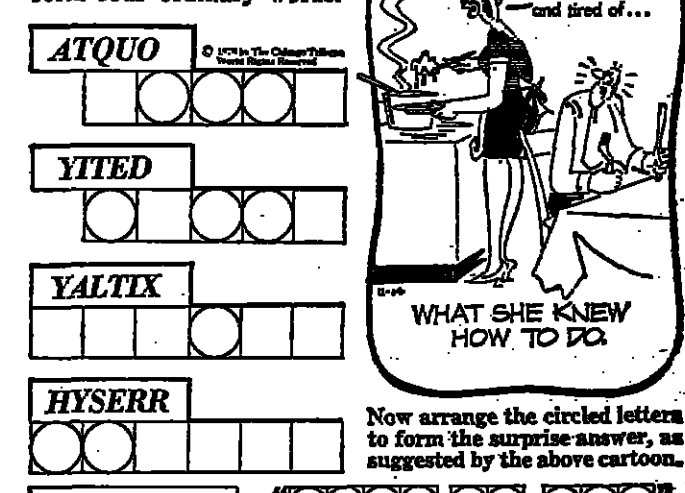
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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: FORD GNOME PERSON VIOLIN

Answer: He called her "Sugar" because she was this—SO REFINED

- ACROSS
1. Cremonese
 2. Type areas
 3. Restrictions
 4. Endurance
 5. Originated
 6. Platoon
 7. and others
 8. Certain fighters
 9. Desert
 10. U.S. inventor
 11. Movie
 12. Guided and others
 13. Harlem room
 14. Poor Guy's mother
 15. Corrida sounds
 16. Israeli poet
 17. Southwest wind
 18. Decades
 19. Top business
 20. All: Lat.
 21. Disabled
 22. Golf veteran
 23. Like an ox
 24. Secret doctrine
 25. Thing done
 26. France: Prefix
 27. Shelter
 28. Causes of Malaysia: Var.
 29. Acid-tasting
 30. Zodiac sign
 31. Million
 32. Devoured
 33. Direction
 34. Geological stage
 35. Singer born in N.Y.
 36. Delectable of fiction
 37. Channel
 38. Atropas at al.
 39. Neglects
 40. Cudde money
 41. Man against the
 42. Campus groups
 43. Broadway show
 44. Tail and train
 45. Hit
 46. Exposed to risk
 47. Certain animal
 48. Bull tree
 49. Span, girls
 50. Unkept
 51. Word with case or well
 52. Partner of snick
 53. Hitlock, in England
 54. Harries
 55. Hammer parts
 56. Suffice for these or theme
 57. To drink
 58. East, in Bonn
 59. Circled
 60. Shoe
 61. Vehicle
 62. Easty dominated
 63. Babe
 64. Ionosphere layer
 65. Canceled
 66. Meanness
 67. East of humor
 68. Bother
 69. Horses
- DOWN
1. MIL command
 2. Actor Karl
 3. Sum: Abbr.
 4. Aest
 5. Japanese box
 6. Surgeon, to
 7. More comely
 8. Old Greek city
 9. German biologist
 10. Superlative ending
 11. Verse forms
 12. Ivory palms
 13. Ward off
 14. Power units
 15. Tooglar
 16. Way to make a mountain
 17. Joseph word
 18. Churchill word

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

SUNDIAL ASTAER GRIM LIAR
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 SIOTINA MUM ANKBAID SINI
 ASUBUT PROSPECTS BASTIES
 WUOS MACU REIA UNIT ITHARA
 AULIENG ONTINEROPUS ACHIEVE
 SHARED ADI GONDOPUS CESTOLE
 AIGAS GILINDOPUS CESTOLE
 MASINI ABA BCO AUGS GELIS
 CHUMINGA SAMURAI NOD
 NAM EAINIS NAK DENGUICH
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By Paul Henissart. Simon and Schuster. Illust. \$3.95.

Reviewed by David Schoenbrun

WHEN Police Inspector Roger Gavouy stepped into the darkened apartment and saw the pale, astral glow of the city beyond, he had a sudden presentiment of danger. ... Something stirred behind him: three shadows pressed forward in the room, hemming him in as he tried to turn. He shouted for help just before the board smashed down on his head and fingers wrapped themselves expertly around his throat. The blade leaped out like a sliver of light and drove at his heart, once and once again.

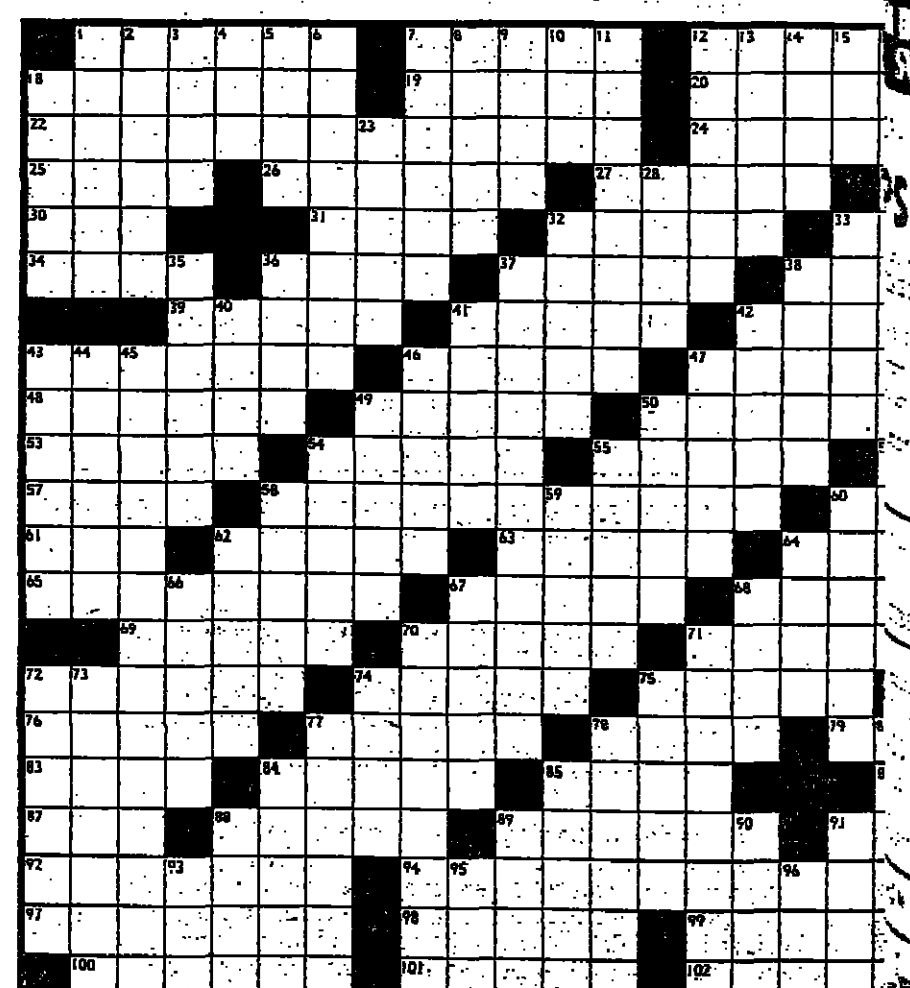
In a style as deft and to the point as that flashing blade in the night, Paul Henissart, former Newsweek correspondent in North Africa, tells the nightmarish story of the death throes of French Algeria in the last, bloody year, 1961-62, of a seven-year war of independence. In the 15-month period covered in this book, hundreds died like Inspector Gavouy, of a blow on the head, a knife in the heart.

Hundreds more were beaten to death with lead pipes, strangled, shot, lynched on lampposts, victims of a terror unleashed by an organization called "O.A.S." Organisation Armée Secrète. Henissart has done a remarkable job of researching and reconstructing a year of madness, making it live again in all its terror, exposing the horrific mix of cruelty and love, patriotism and sadism, and the tragic dedication of Algerians and Frenchmen to a land each claimed as their own. He has succeeded in writing a suspenseful thriller, even though the ending is already history. As a thriller alone it would be worth reading. But it also contains insights that explain much of the motivation in the current terror in ancient Palestine. And, without drawing specific analogies, one cannot read of the fratricidal conflicts among Frenchmen in that period without thinking of the violence between blacks and whites, students and authorities, and the growing frustration of the military in America and in Vietnam.

The leaders of the Secret Army terrorists were a military commander and a student militant. Gen. Raoul Salan and Jean-Jacques Susini were a right-wing student leader at Algiers University. Salan, a recently retired five-star general, was 61 years old, the most decorated soldier in the French Army, when he made his fateful move to head a counter-revolutionary league "to keep Algeria French." Susini was 27. In the course of the war, he moved from student militancy to become a protégé of the Army's psychological warfare unit.

The fiery young fascist and the wily old militarist attracted to their cause an extraordinary assortment of men from the most elegant salons of Paris and the precincts of the church, from high-ranking officers of noble families to the lowest criminal scum of Algiers; brilliant scholars and brutal doers. Henissart does not attempt to explain this phenomenon, nor does he give the background of

Mr. Schoenbrun, Columbia Broad- chief correspondent, and French affairs war in Algeria, view for The New

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S—By Arthur Bennett

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After 2d Round of World Cup Golf

U.S. Trails Aussies by 16

ATLANTA, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The U.S. team, led by Tom Weiskopf, trailed the Australian team by 16 strokes after the second round of the World Cup golf tournament today.

The U.S. team, which included Weiskopf, Gary Player, and Jack Nicklaus, finished the day with a total score of 287.

The Australian team, led by Peter Thomson, finished with a total score of 303, leaving them 16 strokes behind the U.S. team.

The tournament is being held at the Forest Hills Country Club in New York City.

The U.S. team is currently in a strong position to win the tournament, but they will need to perform well in the final round to secure the victory.

The Australian team is also a strong contender, and they will be looking to make a comeback in the final round.

The tournament is expected to be a closely contested battle between the U.S. and Australia.

The U.S. team is currently leading the tournament, but they will need to maintain their lead in the final round.

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yard Jockey Club circuit today. He shot 68 yesterday.

Their team total of 287 was 21 under par, and on present form they threatened to make a runaway of the tournament, formerly known as the Canada Cup, by leading second-place Argentina by ten strokes.

Roberto de Vicenzo of Argentina shot a second-round 67, for a 36-hole total of 131 (he had a 64 yesterday) and a one-shot lead over Graham in the individual competition.

But his partner, Vianio Fernandez, faded to a four-over-par 78 for a 146 two-round aggregate and Argentina's team score for the two rounds was 277.

The United States was third, 16 shots off the leaders' pace. Devin, on 135, held third spot in the individual standings.

Lee Trevino and Dave Stockton fired a pair of one-over-par 73s for 146 today for a team total for two rounds of 289, only five under par. Trevino had a 70 yesterday and Stockton 67.

"If I told you what I thought of these greens, you wouldn't be able to print it," the usually jocular Trevino said.

"They must grow that kind of grass on the greens in Australia," Stockton said. "We will play our parts off tomorrow trying to catch them, but I must admit we're not in a very good position."

The United States has won eight of the last ten World Cup tournaments.

First-round leaders:

Leading Team Scores:

Leading Individual Scores:

Roberto de Vicenzo, Argentina, 64-68-132

David Graham, Australia, 65-69-134

Tom Weiskopf, U.S., 67-70-137

Gary Player, U.S., 68-71-139

Jack Nicklaus, U.S., 69-72-141

Peter Thomson, Australia, 70-73-143

Vianio Fernandez, Argentina, 71-74-145

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Argentina, 75-78-153

U.S., 76-79-155

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U.S., 78-81-159

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SHARP JAB—Light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster is given blood test during physical examination for his fight next Wednesday night when he tries to take heavyweight title from champion Joe Frazier in Detroit.

TCU Receives Its Turn To Jump on Longhorns

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Everyone's ganging up on Texas lately. Baylor did last weekend, making the Longhorns right for a 21-14 victory. Then the pollsters dropped Texas, which has a 27-game victory streak, from first to second and coach Darrell Royal expects more of the same from Texas Christian tomorrow in Fort Worth.

"You just don't go running roughshod over people when they put up a stubborn resistance," Royal said of the Baylor game, in which Texas was a lopsided favorite. "They played defense better than we blocked."

Royal predicted Texas Christian would bounce up on the line of scrimmage, as Baylor did, to stop Texas' wishbone-T running attack. But he added, "We'll still basically try to move the ball by running."

Revenge is on TCU's mind, though. Last year, Texas scored the most points in Southwest Conference history with a 69-7 rout.

"I said before the season that there would be several games that would be close," Royal reminded, "and we've had two of them. You can take a gun and put one hole in the chamber and the odds are good it won't go off. But you sure get nervous knowing it's up there somewhere."

Notre Dame, the team that replaced Texas at the top of the Associated Press poll, enters Georgia Tech, while No. 3 Ohio State, No. 4 Nebraska and No. 5 Michigan all have big games on tap.

Ohio State visits Purdue and Michigan hosts Iowa with the Big Ten showdown.

NBA Standings:

Atlantic Division:

Central Division:

Pacific Division:

ABA Results:

Under the weight-for-age conditions, 4-year-olds will carry 145 pounds, 5-year-olds 155 pounds and older horses 160 pounds. They'll go 2 miles 6 1/2 furlongs, slightly more than 2 3/4 miles. Wood's group expects 30,000 spectators at \$3 apiece.

Despite the absence of pari-mutuel machines, money will undoubtedly change hands. The horses who figure to get the biggest play are L'Escarot (Ireland), Crisp (Australia), Ermitage (France), Top Bid (United States) and Tingle Creek (United States). England and Switzerland are the other countries represented.

Orisp, a 7-year-old gelding, has won 11 of 17 starts back home, with four second-place finishes. Top Bid, owned by Mrs. Ogden Phipps and trained by Mike Smithwick, will have the riding services of Joe Aitchison, America's leading steeplechase jockey. At the age of 41, Aitchison is still going strong—en route to his seventh national riding championship.

L'Escarot won the Cheltenham Golf Cup in England. Other horses in the race are Ash Leaf from England and the Irish horses French Tan and Herring Gull.

French Tan will be ridden by Pat Taaffe, who has recently recovered from a dislocated shoulder. Taaffe was the jockey who rode Great Arkie, considered by many one of the greatest jump horses of all time.



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Detroit Must Win to Stay Close

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Minnesota Vikings sent Detroit reeling two weeks ago and Tom Dempsey stunned the Lions last week. Now it's the Vikings' turn to stay close.

For the second time in three weeks, the Vikings and Lions square off in Minnesota in a struggle between Central Division titans in the National Conference of the National Football League.

Two weeks ago, the Vikings took some of the growth out of the Lions with a 30-17 victory at Detroit. Then Dempsey came along last Sunday with a record 63-yard field goal in the final seconds to give New Orleans an 18-17 triumph over the Lions.

But regardless of Detroit's two straight losses, Viking coach Bud Grant expects his Central Division leading team to get another rugged test Sunday.

"Detroit has to win to stay in contention," said Grant, "and they'll be giving us their best shot. We have to come up with one of our finer games."

In speaking of Minnesota's 12-2 regular season in 1969 and 7-1 mark this year, Grant analyzed the opposition:

"We're not catching teams down, we're catching them up. A lot of good things happened to us last year. A lot of good things are happening this year."

The best things have been victory over Kansas City, Dallas, Detroit and Los Angeles.

Whether Detroit is down will be determined Sunday. Detroit rookie running back Steve Owens, the Heisman Trophy winner from Oklahoma, is expected to see his first NFL regular season action after preseason shoulder injuries.

Lions coach Joe Schmidt said his team was contemplating starting Greg Landry at quarterback for Bill Munson, who played most of the game two weeks ago. Detroit defensive back Lem Barney will start, after watching Viking quarterback Gary Cuozzo connect time and again with passes against reserve Bobby Williams.

The Vikings will start virtually the same lineup—the Cuozzo-led offense and the surly Purple Gang defense that has allowed the fewest points in the league.

Here is a preview of the National Football League's 13 games, with won-lost-tied records in parentheses.

PREVIEW OF NFL GAMES

4:40—Pittsburgh at Baltimore (7-4)—The Colts' J. Simpson will hit one out with a 30-yard punt. The Colts are getting ready for the playoffs. Betting odds: Colts by 17.

4:40—Cleveland at Cincinnati (2-6)—The Browns are giving Bill Nelsen's weekly news a rest and will start rookie QB Palmer. He has a 27-yard punt last month. The Bengals lost to Cleveland, 20-27, Oct. 11. B.C.: Browns.

4:40—San Diego at Pittsburgh (14-1)—The Chiefs' Len Dawson, whose skill is with short passes, has been missing too many long ones. The defense is weak with Aaron Brown out. The Chiefs have lost a good runner in Warren Bankston, out with a shoulder injury. B.C.: Chiefs by 17.

4:40—Oakland at Denver (14-4)—Daryle Lammons, a quick healer, will start for the Broncos, who began the season by losing to the Colts, 27-20, Oct. 11. Steve Tensi has replaced Steve Liska as the Broncos' quarterback. B.C.: Raiders by 17.

4:40—San Diego at Boston (17-1)—The Chargers have won three and lost one of their last four while the Patriots have lost seven straight plus their coach and offense. B.C.: Chargers by 13.

4:40—Detroit at Minnesota (7-1)—Last chance for the Lions to keep their season alive. The Vikings are looking to replace Bill Munson as the Detroit quarterback. B.C.: Vikings by 6.

4:40—Philadelphia at Philadelphia (17-1)—The Patriots still play tough despite many injuries. The Eagles, who hit hard with win more. B.C.: Patriots by 4.

4:40—Chicago at Green Bay (4-4)—The Packers are looking to keep their season alive. The Bears are looking to replace Bill Munson as the Chicago quarterback. B.C.: Packers by 17.

4:40—St. Louis at Dallas (5-8)—The Cardinals are looking to keep their season alive. The Cowboys are looking to replace Bill Munson as the St. Louis quarterback. B.C.: Cowboys by 2.

Giants Favored to Stay Closer To First Place Than Fourth

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The New York Giants' one game out of first place and one game out of fourth in their division race, are favored over Washington by

point in Sunday's game here.

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The Scoreboard

GYMNASTICS—At Winnipeg, Canada, Mikhael Voronin, 23-year-old Russian star, won a World International tournament gold medal for the Russian team, but had to share it with a member of the Japanese team.

The Russian team failed in four other events to win a gold medal. Voronin won a silver medal in the vault, a bronze medal in the rings, and a fourth gold medal in the floor exercise.

Okamura performed the most difficult exercise seen on the rings in the first two days of competition to erase a narrow lead and earned the crowd's applause. He won a fourth gold medal in the floor exercise, and earlier took the crowd's applause in the vaulting.

The competition will wind up with the final of the men's vaulting, parallel bars and high bar and the women's balance beam and floor exercises.

Women's floor exercises—1. Ljudmila Turshina, Russia, 9.75; 2. Zinaida Yermolina, Russia, 9.75; 3. Larisa Petukhova, U.S.S.R., 9.75; 4. Olga Korbut, U.S.S.R., 9.75; 5. Adia Kolesnikova, U.S.S.R., 9.75.

Women's beam—1. Turshina, 9.75;

